The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Substitute for Poland's Press "Gag Law."

Fernando Wood and the Speakership.

How He Captivates Western Democrats.

Mississippi River Improvement.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1874.

A Substitute for Poland's Press "Gag Law."

An exciting debate sprung up in the House to-day upon the amendment or entire repeal of Poland's District of Columbia press "gag law." Lyman Tremaine introduced an amendatory bill, which provides that no editor shall be indicted for libel in the District of Columbia, except upon complaint of a citizen thereof, and gives the indicted party the right of trial either here or at his home where the alleged offense is actually committed. This is a law in the State of New York of twenty years' standing. Under it no editor or publisher can be dragged thousands of miles away from home to stand trial in libel cases, as they can be under Poland's law. The Phelps bill simply repeals the libel section of the existing law. Both bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

The Next Speaker.

Unless there is an undercurrent of Democratic intrigue that I cannot fathom setting the other way, Hon. Fernando Wood will be the next Speaker of the House. The wild Western paper-money Democrats, coming here with the strongest prejudices against their New York swallow-tailed brethren, are taken captive by Fernando's bland and kindly courteous manners, his palatial residence, and last, but not least, HIS FINE LIQUORS,

and delightful entertainments. The general Democratic tendency upon the subject was shown by the remark of a prominent Western Democratic Congressman to your correspondent at Mr. Wood's congratulatory reception last Thursday night, which was almost in these words: "No one needs to be very intimate with Fernando Wood to see that he is not a cultivated man, and it is notorious that he represents the slums of New York; but he is a man of tact, has the qualifications for a good Speaker, and if I were in the next Congress, I think I would vote for him." A great many other Democratic representatives feel the same way. Those who hold over from the present Congress will control the matter, and that class Mr. Wood is now assiduously cultivating.

SUN SET COX

has been spoken of, but the poor little fellow has no show whatever. He is a political fraud, in every sense of the phrase; and the suspicion that he had a hand in sneaking the Credit Mobilier Committee is enough to sink him—even if he had any ability.

Mr. Dawes Turns Over a New Leaf.

Mr. Dawes, in conversation, indicates his intention to change his political course somewhat. He will adhere more strictly to Republican party usage, be less censorious and less ready to assist the Democratic party in making political capital between election times. So say his friends. I am not authorized to state this for him, and if I were, he might change his mind.

Senator Spencer's Embarrassment.

Senator Spencer is seriously perplexed by the number of candidates for the United States District Judgeship, in place of Busteed, resigned. It is said that he promised it to some fifteen different persons when he was a Senatorial candidate. Certainly that number are now here claiming it, and as but one can be appointed, he is in a quandary as to which one it shall be, and what he will do with the other fourteen.

Washington Weather.

The Weather Bureau is giving Washington some of its finest specimens of "Winter Weather." Roses bloom here in the open air, and the grass is almost as green as in the month of May. It is even intimated that the Weather Bureau is in this way endeavoring to influence Congress in the direction of larger appropriations, but I don't credit it. We have had such "winters" here before.

The Memphis Butchery.

Lieut. Gov. Smith, of Arkansas, recently arrived here, came through Memphis the day after the massacre of colored people by the Southern Democrats, and says that the whole affair was of the most revolting character and almost entirely unprovoked. About one hundred and fifty colored people were butchered. Gov. Smith heard the Memphis Democrats in the hotels, boasting of the number of "niggers" they had killed the day previous. Men coming into town with marketing were slaughtered without mercy. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1874.

Mississippi River Improvement.

The commission sent to Europe to examine the jetty system at the mouth of the Danube and other rivers, with a view to ascertain whether it could be adopted in deepening the mouth of the Mississippi, are now at Southwest Pass. It is understood that Generals Comstock and Wright are of the opinion that the jetty system is impracticable for the Mississippi, and that the Fort St. Phillip Canal, being examined by another commission, is the only way to avoid the mud-imp blockade which has so seriously interfered with the commerce of the river. The commission, of whom Gen. Warren is President, appointed by the President to report upon the best method for improving the levees of the Mississippi and reclaiming lands, are unanimous in the opinion that the Government should begin at once a comprehensive system of rebuilding and improving the levees bordering on Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, as otherwise crevasses caused by the floods of last spring will expose the inhabitants of the submerged districts to more serious trouble than they have yet experienced, and utterly impoverish the people.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Bills to Amend the Finance System.

Improvement of the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers.

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1874.

SENATE.

Equal Rights in Indiana.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition of colored men of Indiana, protesting against a recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State, claiming that by force of that decision they are deprived of the rights of citizenship, and their children of the benefits of education, and asking that the proper law officers of the Government be directed to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Referred.

A Purchase in Prospect.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a memorial of F. & J. Rivers, publishers, late of the *Congressional Globe*, asking Congress to purchase their building and material. Referred.

River Improvements.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill making an appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Great Kanawha river in West Virginia. Referred.

Taking Care of the Royal Visitor.

Mr. CAMERON submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of two members of the Senate and three of the House to take measures for proper notice at the Capital of the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Agreed to.

Amending Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to amend the existing customs and internal revenue laws, and for other purposes, postponed at the last session, and moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the conference asked for by the House. Agreed to, and the chair appointed Messrs. Sherman, Frelinghuysen and Cooper such committee.

Revision of Revenue Laws.

Mr. SHERMAN presented resolutions of the Importers and Grocers Board of Trade of New York in favor of the revision and simplification of the revenue and collection laws.

Geneva Award.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to amend the act for the creation of a Court for adjudication and disposition of certain moneys received into the Treasury under the Geneva award. Referred. It proposes to repeal that portion of the 12th section which bars the claims of insurance companies, except for excess of losses over premiums or other gains on war risks, and provides that any insurance claimants excluded by this prohibition shall have a like period of time within which to present and prove their claims as they would have had if not so excluded.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. TREMAINE—A bill in relation to indictments for libel in the District of Columbia. It provides that where a libel appears in any newspaper published elsewhere, but circulated in Washington, no indictment shall be found in the district, unless the party libelled shall reside therein; and in that case it may be removed to the United States Circuit or District Court for the place where such newspapers are published.

By Mr. ALBRIGHT—For free banking, and to retire the legal tender notes.

By Mr. SPEER—Reducing letter postage to one cent.

By Mr. STORM—To amend the Constitution concerning the official term of the President.

By Mr. NEGLEY—For the improvement of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers.

By Mr. SMITH—For the relief of the Southern States by compromise and settlement of their debts.

By Mr. WHITELEY—For a commission to investigate the political and legal condition of the Southern States.

By Mr. SAYLER—To preserve free navigation of the Ohio river.

By Mr. FINCK—To repeal the law requiring prepayment of newspaper postage.

By Mr. MAYNARD—To amend the National Banking act.

By Mr. HURLBUT—To aid in the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from tide water to St. Louis and Chicago.

By Mr. FIELD—To increase the taxation on foreign products and to facilitate the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. HARRIS offered a bill allowing the payment of one half of all import duties in legal tender notes or national bank notes. Referred.

By Mr. MORRISON—For continuing the improvements on the Mississippi river between the Missouri and Illinois rivers.

By Mr. FARWELL—For free banking and the resumption of specie payments.

Repeal of the Press "Gag Law."

Mr. PHELPS moved to take up for consideration his bill repealing what is known as the press "gag law" in Washington.

After discussion, the bill, on motion of Mr. MAYNARD, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

Adjourned.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A fire in Boston, on Monday night, destroyed ten large buildings.

—The nephew of Marshal Serrano was killed in a recent battle in Spain.

—A citizens' meeting was held in Columbus on Monday evening to devise some plan for the relief of the poor of that city.

—An effort was made in New Orleans on Monday morning to introduce five or six colored girls as pupils in the Girls' Upper High-school, which resulted in the withdrawal of over fifty of the graduating class. This is the first attempt that has been made to place negroes in that school.

—Philadelphia detectives state that Mosher, one of the two burglars shot near Brooklyn, Long Island, last Sunday night, and accused by his companion with being the abductor of Charley Ross, resided prior to the abduction on Monroe street, near Second street, in Philadelphia, and at that time owned a horse and carriage.

—John D. Davis, Supervisor of Registration, and six Commissioners of Election of St. Helena parish, La., have made affidavit that the election returns from that parish now in the hands of the Returning Board have been tampered with, and changes and alterations made in them since they were delivered to the Secretary of the Board.

—While the Louisiana Returning Board was in session in New Orleans, yesterday, a messenger came in and whispered something to the President (Gov. Wells), who at once arose, and stated that he had just been officially informed that armed White Leaguers were stationed in an adjacent building, ready at any moment to disturb the proceedings, whereupon the Board adjourned until to-day. The military there are on the *qui vive* by orders from Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Jno. F. Hartranft, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS By the third section of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the twenty-second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, entitled "An Act to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the public debt," and the supplement thereto, approved the tenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund created by the said first recited act of General Assembly, to report annually and certify to the Governor the amount received under the said act, the amount of interest paid and the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth redeemed and held by them, whereupon the Governor shall direct the certificates representing the same to be canceled, and on such cancellation, to issue his proclamation stating the fact, and the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt:

And Whereas, M. S. Quay, Harrison Allen and Robert W. Mackey, Esquires, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the requirements of law, report and certify to me that the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania redeemed and held by them, from the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, to and including the thirtieth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, is one million two hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, made up as follows, viz.:

Five per cent. bonds	$ 9,000 00
Six per cent. bonds	1,221,113 90
Relief notes, act of May 4, 1841.	53 00
Domestic creditor certificate...	19 67
Total amount redeemed...	$1,230,186 57

Now, therefore, as required by the third section of the act of the General Assembly first above mentioned, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor, as aforesaid, do hereby issue this my proclamation, declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of one million two hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents of the principal of the public debt of this Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-ninth. J. F. HARTRANFT.

By the Governor:

[SEAL.] M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ORDINANCES.

NOTICE.—The following Ordinances relative to Street Improvements are published for information, in accordance with the provision of section 6 of an Act of Assembly, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled an act concerning Streets and Sewers in the city of Pittsburgh, approved March 26th, 1873:

SECTION 6. That no Ordinance or any improvement and no report of viewers shall be finally acted upon by both branches of Councils until at least one week after its representation and publication in official papers authorized to do the city printing, and will be presented to Councils for final action at next meeting.

AN ORDINANCE—Establishing the grade of the west curb of Craig street from Forbes street to Fifth avenue.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the grade of the west curb of Craig street be and is established as follows: Beginning at the north curb of Forbes street, thence rising 3.24 feet per 100 to the south curb of Fillmore street, thence falling 1.60 ft. per 100 to the north curb of Washington street and thence rising 2.00 ft. per 100 to south curb of Fifth avenue.

E. S. MORROW, Clerk.

Utility and Ornament.

The China House of Messrs. E. E. Breed, contemplating a dissolution of the firm on the first day of January next, propose a reduction of their immense stock by offering to purchasers unusual inducements in the matter of prices. An immense and varied assortment of Chinaware, White, Gold Band and Decorated, Tea, Dinner, and Toilet Setts, Vases, Statnettes, Bohemian Glass, Cologne Setts, Cut and Engraved Table Glassware, Lava Statnettes and Vases, with Queensware, or White Granite ware of all kinds, in all of which real bargains can be had until January 1st, 1875. Go early and secure the choicest.

Ahead Once More.

Biscuits, Crackers and Cakes, every variety, delivered fresh daily to the retail dealers through the city in *Tin Cans*, by S. S. Marvin & Co. Consumers will perfectly understand this. TF

FIFTH AVENUE BANK.

Business Enterprise Exemplified—The Result of Judicious Management—An Elegant New Home—Making Provisions for an Increasing Business—A Commodious, Substantial, Beautiful Banking House—A Word or two Concerning one of the Financial Institutions of Which Pittsburgh is Proud.

An enterprising, liberal-spirited policy, when kept within the bounds of reasonable conservatism will always bring success in business. This will be found true, not only as regard the times when the surrounding circumstances are propitious and favorable to the world of trade and finance, but will also have its exemplification in the times when operations are largely interfered with by financial depression, or by panics such as that which swept over the country last fall and winter. We could, if time and space permitted, cite numerous examples of success, in attestation of the truth of this statement, but one very pertinent illustration is furnished just now, in an item of local interest—the announcement of the occupancy of the magnificent new building just finished for the use of the Fifth Avenue Bank.

A WORD OF REVIEW.

It is but a few years since this bank, in a modest way commenced operations, and the times were not especially favorable to new enterprises, but the institution had two advantages in its favor—one in its location and the other in its management. The projectors of the bank had forseen the need of an up-town financial institution to accommodate the want of trades people in that section and so "pitched their tent" in the midst of a populous and growing section of the city, where such an enterprise under proper management was as sure to flourish, as a carefully attended rose is to flower. The wisdom of this selection was soon demonstrated in a good business, that was attended by a healthy and steady increase, under judicious direction, until the bank was quoted among the most desirable on the list, and the dividends were of the most comfortable character. By this time the necessity for an enlargement of their borders became apparent to the Directors, and they began casting about for a site for a new home, and made a very fortunate real estate speculation in securing the eligible lot at the corner of Pride street and Fifth avenue. Preparations were accordingly made looking toward the erection of a new banking house on the lot, and just about the time the plan had all been mapped out and the work fairly inaugurated, the disastrous panic came, and business enterprise everywhere received a serious check. The Directors, however, of the "Fifth Avenue" had laid their plans too well to be defeated, and it was accordingly determined to go on with the work begun. The result is now seen in the magnificent new building which stands at the corner of Fifth avenue and Pride street, as an architectural monument to the enterprise and the judicious management of the directors of one of our leading financial institutions.

THE NEW BUILDING.

This new building, which was the subject of such general commendation by hundreds of visitors yesterday, is a handsome structure, having its main entrance on Fifth avenue. The front is of iron, giving it a substantial, as well as massive and imposing appearance. It is conspicuous among all its plebian neighbors, not only on account of its proportions, but because of a coat of pure white paint in which it is externally arrayed. The exterior plan gives an idea of symmetry of proportions with strength, that makes a check for 8240. Yesterday specimens of architecture in that line in the city.

If the exterior thus impresses the beholder the effect is not lost by a tour through the interior. The building has been divided with the intention of affording the greatest possible convenience to patrons and employees. Comfort and elegance, rather than display has been sought after. In carrying out this design great taste has been exercised, and the result is, that the interior presents a very rich, though not gaudy, appearance. The front windows are of the finest French glass, which affords the best opportunity for an abundance of light. The floor is laid in marble of a beautiful pattern; the counter is marble, into which neat tracery of gold has been inwrought; the woodwork is massive and highly polished, and ornamented in keeping with the other decorations; the ceilings and walls are frescoed with cheerful coloring, and in fact throughout attention has been paid to every detail that would make the interior handsome as well as convenient. The first floor is divided into three rooms—the first being the business department, the second a cosy little place in the rear for the President, and the last at the extreme rear, a large apartment fitted up in fine style for the Directors. The upper floors are divided into large rooms for business purposes.

THE PLACE FOR THE FUNDS.

Amid all this attention to the details of beauty, the Directors, however, did not forget to pay especial attention to perhaps the leading feature—the vault and safe. They strove after excellence here, and pride themselves on having secured a vault and safe that thieves will find to be like Gibraltar—impregnable. The vault is large and constructed of the very best material and has been guaranteed by the contractor to withstand anything short of a Swamp Angel bombardment. The safe is another splendid and substantial piece of workmanship, and its walls are made of alternate layers of steel and iron three inches thick, with corners of angle iron, and is fastened with Sargent's magnetic combination lock. The vault and safe are from the works of the Pittsburgh Safe Company. And just here, a word of commendation is deserved by

SHETLAND SEAL SACQUES,

cut in the latest styles. Also a full line of common Alaska Seal Sacques at very low prices. Muffs and Boas, Caps, Gloves and Gauntlets, both for ladies and gentlemen, and nearly everything one could imagine in the far line that can be made in seal. They have a full line of Muffs and Boas in Otter, Martin, Lynx, Hudson Bay and Russian Sable, together with Mink, Sable, Marten, Alaska, even down to the commonest grades.

An elegant Christmas present can be gotten here either for a lady or gentleman is something that will be useful as well as ornamental.

Along with all the rest, we were shown the celebrated Dunlap Fifth Avenue Silk Hat, and we must confess it is the most perfect piece of workmanship, as well as the most exquisite shape, we have seen this season.

We could go on for hours describing what we have seen, but suffice it to say you will find the best the market affords in all kinds of goods, and that the Messrs. Fleming & Oglevee are the gentlemen who will use their best endeavors to suit all who may desire to purchase. FT

THE ARTISANS

who were engaged in this work. They have done well and ought to receive credit. The contractor was William Boyd, of Allegheny, and the architects Barr & Moser of this city. The iron front was furnished by Messrs. H. A. Freyvogle & Co., of this city. The marble floor and the handsome marble counter were turned out at the Allegheny Steam Marble Works, and placed in position by Mr. Beggs, proprietor of that establishment, to the entire satisfaction of the managers of the bank. Messrs. J. Meyer & Son furnished the wood work of the counter and other furniture. The chandeliers are from the establishment of Messrs Weldon & Kelly. The painting was done by Mr. Wheeler, of Allegheny, and the steam heating by the Denunler Bros.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

The Fifth Avenue Bank, having thus been provided with all the conveniences for transacting a large business, will undoubtedly have a more successful career in the future than has ever heretofore marked its history. The same principle of management that has always been pursued—that of enterprise bounded by a liberal conservatism—is to hold sway, and the bank will thus win success, because it deserves it. The Cashier, Mr. F. E. Schenck, who has given such unqualified satisfaction heretofore will continue his hold of the reins, under the control of the Board of Directors, whose private and public life individually justifies the high confidence reposed in them by the business community. It is not our desire to laud them, because eulogy is hardly necessary in the light of the past. "By their fruits ye shall know them," is a safe rule of judgment, and tried by this infallible standard the officers and Directors of the "Fifth Avenue" stand in the front rank, while, therefore. We extend them congratulations upon the great success which has crowned their efforts thus far, we also bespeak for them an increased patronage from a community in which faithfulness to a financial trust can be properly appreciated.

German American Insurance Company.

This institution, so well and so favorably known, and which has in a brief period of time secured for itself all the requisites sufficient to place it in the front rank with similar institutions, is about to occupy the elegant and spacious rooms on the second floor of the new Fifth Avenue Bank Building. Increased facilities and accommodations were an urgent need of this company, made necessary by its rapidly growing business. In the hands of an intelligent and efficient management, it must in the future, as in the past, maintain the confidence and patronage of those who prefer investments in a safe, sound and reliable home institution to one of foreign and mythical existence. It has in every particular been subjected to judicious and prudential management since its first inception, and its promptitude in adjusting losses has become proverbial. Parties may therefore place their risks in the "German American" in the full assurance that their interests will be zealously guarded, and justice done them. Mr. Abel, the genial and efficient Secretary of the Company, is always at his post, ready to afford patrons a knowledge of the management and inducements offered by this institution.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

In Dry Goods

At ERWIN'S,

172 and 174 Federal street,

Allegheny.

In consequence of our recent embarrassment and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the dry goods trade. Our stock is unusually full and complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the best bargains in dry goods, as they are offered in the eastern markets.

It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of dry goods been so low as now. We respectfully ask an examination of the qualities of our goods, and a comparison of our styles and prices with those of any other house in the dry goods trade.

ERWIN, ERWIN, ERWIN.

172 and 174 Federal street,

Allegheny,

And also

26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....John Ross, ex-Secretary of the Water Commission, is very ill at his residence in the East End.

....We have received from Mr. Rohe, Chief of the Signal Service here, the monthly weather review for November.

....The rooms of the Humane Society, at No. 298 Penn avenue, will be open for the reception of complaints after Wednesday.

....There is a talk of extending the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon railroad, by a branch of a mile in length, to Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.

....Yesterday morning eight men, who were on the relief list of the Allegheny Poor Board, were provided with work at the poor farm.

....A man named Henry Moonshine was robbed of his watch and a small amount of money, on Twenty-seventh street, South Side, on Saturday night.

....Yesterday afternoon Emmanuel Morsebaugh, switch-tender of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., fell near the outer depot, Allegheny, and broke his arm.

....James Buckalew, a brakeman on the P. & C. R. R., had one of his feet so badly crushed by a moving train yesterday that it became necessary to amputate his leg.

....About one o'clock yesterday a horse attached to a wagon belonging to Mr. Reed, on Federal street, Allegheny, ran off, completely demolishing the vehicle in its course.

....The money drawers of the desk and safe of Mr. William Langkamp, proprietor of a feed store on Lacock street, Allegheny, were broken open yesterday afternoon, but nothing was taken.

....The thieves who robbed Bown's hardware store, on Wood steeet, a few nights ago, of between $600 and $700 worth of revolvers, have been arrested in Philadelphia. Part of the property in their possession has been recognized.

....An adjourned inquest was held yesterday on the body of John Laffey, who was run over on the West Penn Railroad last Thursday night, and the jury after hearing the evidence in the case, rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

....A reduction of ten per cent. was made last week in the wages of the rollers and helpers at the American Iron Works, and as the helpers would not consent to work for less wages, they went on a strike. Their places have been filled by other men.

....In case Mayor Blackmore refuses to issue his proclamation for another election it is said the Taxpayer's Union will wait until the newly elected officials attempt to take their seats, when an application for an injunction to restrain them from doing so will be made.

....On Saturday evening last, a puddler by the name of Henry Young was brutally assaulted on the corner of Thirty-third and Penn streets, by a number of men. Young identified one of the men at work yesterday, which he alleges was the cause for the treatment which he received at their hands.

....A meeting of the Prohibitionists was held in Allegheny Alliance rooms yesterday morning, at which a number of reports were made and places for holding future meetings announced. A fair and festival is also on the tapis, which will begin next Tuesday, and will be conducted under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

....One of the men fleeced by the "bunko" dealers was Mr. Dearborn, of Toledo, Ohio. He was swindled out of all his money and then, the check for $240. Yesterday officer McGovern found the check and telegraphed the fact to Mr. Dearborn, who will no doubt gratified be to learn that it has not been cashed.

....An argument was heard in the District Court yesterday morning in the case of Robert Long and Charles S. Fetterman, assignees of Jos. N. McKinney, a bankrupt, vs. James T. Wood, Chas. A. Wood and R. B. Beath in their own right and as trustees of the estate of Jane Friend, Elizabeth R. Sterling, Emma H. Beath, Abia J. Wood and Hannah Wood. Among other things the counsel for the defense held that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit, and gave reasons therefor.

....Hudson Henry, Financial Agent of this city of the freight department of the Pennsylvania railroad, is alleged to be a defaulter to the extent of $43,000. His books were properly kept, and the accounts all regular, but the cash was deficient to the amount named. The discovery was made by a committee appointed to examine the accounts and vouchers at the Duquesne Depot. Mr. Henry has been in the employ of the P. R. R. Co for fifteen years and the utmost confidence was placed in him. It is said that Mr. Henry expresses his ability to account for the amount. The difficit will be made good by Mr. Henry's bondsmen, of whom Col. Tom. Scott is said to be one, and no criminal prosecution will be instituted.

FURS! FURS!

Large Stock—Fine Goods—Low Prices.

One of the most important questions now is where to buy according to the times. We are glad to be able to assure our patrons that we have such a place in our city—a firm where goods are changed into money so rapidly that even the severest panic has not yet reached them, and now, when every one is crying dull times, they are busy. "Quick sales and small profits," to use a well known phrase, coupled with

ONE PRICE,

is the cause of the success of the firm of Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street.

A look over their stock to-day shows us a large stock of fine

SHETLAND SEAL SACQUES,

cut in the latest styles. Also a full line of common Alaska Seal Sacques at very low prices. Muffs and Boas, Caps, Gloves and Gauntlets, both for ladies and gentlemen, and nearly everything one could imagine in the far line that can be made in seal. They have a full line of Muffs and Boas in Otter, Martin, Lynx, Hudson Bay and Russian Sable, together with Mink, Sable, Marten, Alaska, even down to the commonest grades.

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OIL PAINTINGS.

J. J. Gillespie & Co.'s Second Important Public Sale.

A measure of civilization is the number and beauty of works of art with which the private residences of a people are adorned, and in this connection we may mention the fact that Messrs. J. J. Gillespie & Co., No. 86 Wood street, who are second to none in their assortment of rare, beautiful and attractive paintings, will inaugurate their second annual sale, beginning December 16th, and continuing every day until all are sold, when elegantly framed paintings, of unquestioned worth and rare attractiveness will be offered for sale. These works, which are by distinguished home and foreign artists, embrace a good variety of subjects, and are calculated to afford more real pleasure than any similar investment. Parties will do well to visit their art gallery prior to the sale, and make inspection of the choice selection on hand so as to be able to secure those which will be most suitable to their tastes.

The Lowest Price.

A selection of Boots and Shoes that for style, quality and price can not be surpassed in either city, is to be found at R. Taggart's Boot and Shoe house No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny. Such is the excellence of his stock that he will warrant every pair sold and if they do not prove equal to the representation the money will be refunded. The system which Taggart sells his goods can prices at which Taggart sells his goods can not but astonish one who has been accustomed to buying elsewhere. They are so extremely low. Try him and be convinced. Cheapest in the two cities.

For the Holiday Trade.

Kramer & Vogleson, 51 Sixth street, and 177 Liberty street, offer to the trade the largest stock of Sugar Toys, Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias Tree Decorations, general stock for confectioners and grocers, ever offered in this city. Call and see. ST

We Claim

For the Manhattan Spring Bed a greater elasticity, better material in manufacture, greater simplicity and convenience, and a more delightful place of rest than any other bed. THOMPSON & CO,

84 Wood street.

For the Holidays.

Just received and for sale by Kramer & Vogleson, 51 Sixth street, and 177 Liberty street—50 barrels and half barrels Malaga Grapes, 10 barrels Sweet Havana Oranges, 10 bunches Bananas. ST

Manhattan.

The only *spring* bed worthy of the name For sick and bed ridden people it is simply incomparable.

THOMPSON & CO.,

84 Wood street.

No Holiday Vacations

At the Iron City College, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. School always in session, and students admitted at any time.

Ladies Watches.

The largest assortment of Ladies Gold Watches in the city to be found at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 139 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

Dr. Gale French,

DENTIST,

258 Penn avenue.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Man Relieved of Over Fifteen Dollars.

Last evening about ten o'clock, a Welshman, by the name of John Reese, who resides at Elmira, N. Y., was robbed of over fifteen dollars in an alley on Liberty street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. It appears that Reese came to this place two weeks ago for the purpose of securing work in one of the South Side rolling mills, but since his arrival the demand for labor has been very poor, so he *failed* to secure a situation. Thinking his case rather hopeless he determined to return to his family which he had left behind. Not having any money, he was at a loss to know how to reach Elmira, and the circumstances of his case becoming known to a Welsh Congregation on the South Side, near Nineteenth street, a purse of over fifteen dollars was raised last Sunday for the purpose of sending him home. With his money in his pocket he went to the Union Depot last night to take a train for Erie, but on learning that it did not leave until this morning, he went to a Welsh boarding house, on Liberty street, between Twelfte and Thirteenth streets, to obtain a night's lodging.

The front door being locked, he passed down the alley for the purpose of obtaining entrance through the kitchen, being well acquainted about the house, when two men sprang upon him and robbed him of every dollar he had in his pockets. After committing the deed the robbers escaped.

Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oral, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 139 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Thomas bridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. 4&8

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

CINCINNATI, December 14.—Hogs: receipts 5,671; market moderately active and firm; sales of common light at $6.50@6.80; medium to fair packing $7@7.35; good packing to choice butchers' $7.25@7.35; about 2,000 head remain unsold; shipments 284 head.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—Cotton: demand fair, with sales of 5,650 bales; prices irregular and lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 12@13⅝c; low middling to strict low middling 13⅜@13¾c; middling to strict middling 13⅞@14⅛c; good middling to middling fair 14⅜@15⅛; receipts 13,040 bales; exports to continent 300 bales; stock 184,177 bales; unsold last evening 62,700 bales; on shipboard 118,000 bales.

DIED.

TOWNLEY—On Monday afternoon, Dec. 14th, 1874, at her residence, Esplanade street, Allegheny City, ELIZA TOWNLEY, widow of the late James Townley, aged 72 years.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

SULLIVAN—Suddenly at Central Hotel, Allegheny City, on Monday, December 14th, 1874, at 6 o'clock A. M., MARY E., wife of Col. John M. Sullivan, U. S. Collector 23d District, Pa., and daughter of Hon. Daniel Agnew, of Beaver.

The remains will be taken to Beaver this morning, 15th inst, on Chicago Express, leaving Allegheny at 10 o'clock.

HOPPER—Sunday, the 13th inst., ROBERT L. HOPPER, aged 1 year.

The funeral took place on the 14th, from the residence of his father, South Fayette township, Allegheny co., Pa.

ADAIR—On Sabbath morning, December 13, at 1 o'clock, JOHN ADAIR, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 55 Hemlock street, Allegheny, TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock.

HERSPERGER—Monday morning, December 14th, at 5 o'clock, GEORGE H. HERSPERGER, aged 19 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, 65 Forty-fourth street, TO-DAY at 2 P. M.

REED—On Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, Dec. 13th, JOSIAH R. REED, son of James and Ellen both Reed, aged 16 years, 1 month and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 216 Irwin avenue, Allegheny City, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 15th, at 2 o'clock.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.*

WANTED.

WANTED—PURCHASERS FOR

FIRST CLASS GUARANTEED

TEN PER CENT.

School and Municipal Bonds.

INVESTORS desiring full information concerning these and other securities, are invited to call on

LUTHER S. KAUFMANN,

Banker and Real Estate Broker,

96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Letters of inquiry from out of the city, will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

TO-LET.

TO LET—1 STORE ROOM ON OHIO street, suitable for retail grocery; brick house seven rooms all superior finish, on Fr. Wayne R. R. JOHN McDOWELL, with Thompson & Wareham, Auctioneers, 50 Ohio and 61 West Diamond street, Allegheny. dec14

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board. Also, a few day boarders wanted at 154 Fourth avenue. dec14

TO LET—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS ON Ellsworth avenue, East Liberty, within three minutes' walk of Roup's Station. Gas throughout, bath, &c., also well of good water in back yard. Immediate possession.

R. DICKEY & CO.,

no28:52 50 Water street.

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent apply to A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

TO LET.

In Diamond Savings Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue, Liberty and Union streets:

One Fine Store Room, No. 1 Fifth avenue.

One Basement, under Bank.

One Basement under Bank; large, with good light and fire proof vault. Enquire at the

no28:jt18 DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1 HORSE BUTCHER OR Express wagon; house and lot in 7th ward, Allegheny, $1,200 00; terms easy; $2,500 00 mortgage on city property. JOHN McDOWELL, Auctioneer, 50 Ohio and 61 West Diamond street. de15:k50

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES from 5 to 80 horse power, 30 Double Flued Boilers, one pair 20 feet by 38 inches, nearly new.

JAMES HILL & CO.,

Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.

LEATHER BELTING, HOSE

AND RUBBER GOODS,

At THORP & DUNN, No. 14 Market St.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

BANKERS,

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

Offer sale the following first-class Securities:

25,000 8 PER CENT. WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

50,000 7 PER CENT. PITTSBURGH STREET BONDS.

50 SHARES CITIZENS NAT. BANK.

6,000 PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Wanted—

50 SHARES EXCHANGE NAT. BANK.

Will buy—2,000 PITTSBURGH 5's.

5,000 PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN 7's.

Parties desiring to buy or sell good securities are invited to call on us.

ELECTIONS.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
PITTSBURGH, December 15, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors for this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 5, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

M. HANEARAN, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W.

DAILY G... L'E

...ETTE BUILDING,
Of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874:

DAILY GAZETTE.
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By mail for six months.....5 00
By mail for three months.....2 50
By mail for one month.....1 00
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All remittances should be made by Express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

Single Subscribers.....$1 75
Clubs of five.....1 50
Clubs of ten.....1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

GENERAL NEGLEY introduced a bill yesterday for the improvement of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers.

KING KALAKAU selected an unfortunate time, if health and comfort are considered, for visiting this country. The change of climate has exerted a very disagreeable influence upon him.

THE singular and apparently reliable information is now developed that the men who abducted Charley Ross are known—but dead. They were shot while effecting an entrance to a house—one dying at once, and the other shortly after confessing the Ross abduction. It is thought the child will now be found.

NEW YORK City is either hopelessly in debt, or is badly managed, financially. Since the Tweed *regime*, which is thought to have stolen about $20,000,000, the city has increased its debt about $40,000,000. For this, no substantial improvements, of any kind, can be shown, and yet the rate of taxation has advanced, until it has reached the very highest limit that can well be admitted. This question of municipal debt and taxation, in very many of our cities, is getting to be exceedingly important.

IT is intimated from Washington that the commission appointed to investigate the "jetty system" at the mouth of the river Danube, in Europe, are of the opinion that it cannot be safely applied to the Mississippi, in rendering it easily navigable at its mouth. The commission, however, are of the opinion that something should be promptly done, as otherwise the Spring freshets will cause greater disasters than were suffered last year. The opening of Fort St. Philip canal seems to be specially favored; but we hope that project will be carefully considered, before it is entered upon.

THE Vicksburg people are loud in defence of their course as against the negroes, and insist that the ultimate responsibility belongs to Governor Ames, who has allowed embittered feeling to grow, when all might have been kept calm and quiet by the impartial enforcement of law. We are yet to be persuaded, however, that there is not a deeper cause for the Vicksburg riot. The colored people have never shown themselves so bloodthirsty as to start out in large numbers upon a career of violence without any provocation whatever. The inside history of that event is yet to be written.

THE Chicago *Tribune* congratulates the people of that city on the progress made in a single year in recuperating from the losses and dejection that had been upon them. It claims that, in all material respects, the city has advanced in prosperity, and has gained a better footing and stronger courage than it had at any time within a year. We are gratified at this. Chicago is one of those busy, active cities, which are ever ready to face disaster with manly courage, and recuperate losses by more assiduous industry than had been exercised before. We rejoice that her people are coming out of their trials so prosperously and bravely.

THERE are many standpoints from which subjects may be viewed, and Mr. Bergh, whose mission has heretofore been to prevent cruelty to animals, has supplemented Mr Talmadge's views of the stage by one from his particular point of view. He objects that to gather a mass of people together in a badly ventilated room, and compel them to witness vile acting is a detriment to health and morals. His remedy seems to be to improve the surrounding of theatrical life and representation,—eliminate its cruelties, and make it productive of good. This is, at all events, a more hopeful project than that of utterly eradicating the institution.

WE print elsewhere, to-day, an address from the Centennial Committee for Allegheny county on the subject of the great forthcoming National Jubilee or Centennial, than which nothing of such universal interest has transpired since the event which it is intended to commemorate. The committee, in this address, presents the subject as one in which all our people, of whatever age or sex, should manifest an interest by becoming stockholders in the property of the corporation, or by purchasing bronze, silver or gold medals commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of our national existence as a free republic. By means of these medals, especially, every member of every family may possess and hand down to children's children a beautiful memento of a great historical event in the country's annals. We hope Mr. Brown, the agent, and his assistants, who will offer these opportunities to our citizens, will find them waiting and glad to respond, either by a subscription of stock or the purchase of medals, and thus become participants in the great occasion, having their names registered as such. Let the wealthy take stock and become corporators, and let others, heads of families, purchase a model of bronze, silver or gold for each of his children.

THE pertinacity with which contraction, as an element of resumption, is urged, in certain quarters, is amazing, in view of the facts that bear on that subject. In March, 1863, the National and State bank currency of the country aggregated $338,677,218, and gold was $1.71. In October, 1873, the legal tender and National bank notes aggregated $781,850,862, and gold was $1.14. On January 1, 1874, the combined currency aggregated $766,028,293, and gold was $1.10. Admit that the pressure of war in 1873 was an element that served to depreciate the value of currency, there is no reason of that character why the difference between 1873 and 1874 should be as it is. These figures simply prove that this is not a ruling consideration. We may produce commercial distress, unsettle values and break down credits just as readily by reducing the volume of currency as by increasing it. So far as the volume of currency is concerned, the point is to maintain just enough to give prosperity to the business interests of the country. This is the essential idea. The revival of business and development of prosperity are the true methods of securing specie payments. Enforced increase or decrease in the volume of currency is of little value—the laws that naturally operate in trade, these are what must be considered.

THE investigation of the Pacific Mail difficulties has begun in good earnest, and we hope that whatever there is in the several reports circulated, will be thoroughly exposed. The operations of the Committee point to a successful issue to the affair. Russell Sage, formerly President of the Company, but who got out as the result of his speculations, seems inclined to tell what he knows. He impeaches Irwin so emphatically, that the latter, in self defense, must disclose very fully his part of the transactions, in order to free himself from blame. The worst of the situation is, that Irwin is compelled to make good his own reputation, and whether he will do it by declaring that the money was legitimately spent, to meet business losses, or that it went into operations that were ordered by the officers of the Company, is hard to tell. In one event, he will show that institution to have been a sinking enterprise, these many years; in the other, that it was corrupt, and he the medium of its evil operations, but not the responsible party. Inasmuch as they have suits against Irwin in the court for the money he is alleged to have embezzled, it is probable that he will shape his testimony before the House with reference to those suits. It is important that the Company should be freed from its complications, and we hope the investigations will promote this result. Irwin is to appear before the committee to-day.

THE report of the Water Committee to Councils, yesterday, giving a summary of the general outlays, is the first explanation of the condition of those accounts we remember to have seen. The statement shows that the old Water Committee, in existence before the Water Commission was organized, expended $918,535 97, of which sum $135,874 63 was transferred to other appropriations, or, in other words, was used for current expenses of the city government, or something beside the Water Works. The total expenditure on new Water Works, and extension of old works, including pipes laid, $3,119,847 52, making a total to December 1, 1874, of $4,038,383 49. Balance in the city treasury $112,152 99—making a total of $4,150,536 48. The total number of bonds sold is $4,500,000—leaving, thus $349,463 52 to be accounted for. Of this sum $26,000 was involved with George B. Hill & Co. and the balance with the Nation Trust Company, both of which are safe but not available. To complete the works according to estimates $1,123,104 05—or if certain parts are left unfinished $794,553 51 will be needed. Thus if fully finished, it will require, in addition to all the assets above mentioned, $661,487 53; or leaving out the Brilliant Hill Reservoir and the Butler street mains, $238,937 to finish the work. We will notice some things in this more carefully to-morrow.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The conferees, to nominate a Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, met yesterday at the Monongahela House, and on the second ballot nominated Colonel John M. Thompson to fill the unexpired term of Hon. E. McJunkin. The Allegheny conferees gave Colonel Bayne a complimentary vote, and then threw their entire ballot for Colonel Thompson. This follows out the precise suggestion of the GAZETTE, and was the proper thing to do.

Colonel Thompson, thus put in nomination, is a man for whom every Republican can conscientiously vote. He is a lawyer of marked ability, and a man of large experience. He resides at Butler, the home of Mr. McJunkin, and was, for this reason, especially entitled to the nomination. Aside, however, from the advantage of locality, he is a man of great popularity, and will poll more than his party vote at home. The term is a short one, to which he will be elected, yet we venture that he will render most effective service, and make his mark very clearly in the brief time at his command. He is a good speaker, a strong, clear-minded man, popular in his manner, and well adapted for a Congressional career. His position at the bar is one that could only be reached by a man of force.

The election to be held should call out the full Republican vote. The District is largely Republican, if our vote is polled, and now that the distracting influences of the late election are past, we hope that our friends will make it entirely clear that they can control the result when they so choose. Had the district been carefully searched, a better candidate than Colonel Thompson could not have been found. In every way, he is worthy the enthusiastic support of his Republican friends. We hope that the vote given him will not only be sufficient to triumphantly elect him, but also that it will exhibit afresh the strength of the party. The friends of Republicanism need to vindicate the party and themselves now. Whatever may have been said in the past as a reason for voting for others, there are no issues now up that admit of a sincere Republican avoiding his duty. The candidate is worthy, the cause is right, and the time is come when we should show that with favorable conditions we are fully able to throw our old time strength.

NEW ORLEANS.

It seems quite probable that Congress will be compelled to again give attention to the White Leagues of Louisiana. The latest intelligence from New Orleans indicate an outbreak to be imminent, and the results of such a movement will be very important. The President has given warning that if the threatened outbreak occurs, he will punish the leaders with extreme rigor. The New Orleans papers freely speak of the murder of the Returning Board, and the seizure of the Legislature as essential. The point made is, to seize the State government, and this can only be accomplished in one of two ways. One is, to force the Returning Board to give the decision in favor of the Conservatives; but if the result is given of the canvass of the parishes where no contest has been made, the Republicans are kept in power. The purpose expressed by the Board is to turn the contested cases over to the Legislature, and this is the present grievance of the White League. The merits of the case do not seem to enter into the discussion at all; and the extreme and unnecessary violence of the League, if it proves anything, shows that they have no claim, in fairness or equity, to the control of events, but are determined to gain power by violence and murder. They have certainly prejudiced their case by the course they have taken. The *Republican*, of New Orleans, believes that the outbreak of violence, threatened, will speedily occur, and that Louisiana will be made a territory within ninety days.

The desire is general, throughout the country, that Louisiana shall be governed as are other States,—by the free expression of popular will. But all efforts to this end seem abortive. Each party accuses the other of fraud, and there seems to be no possibility of arriving at the truth. When, under the pressure of popular sentiment the Republicans offered the Conservatives a fair representation, they refused it,—demanding more, or none at all. When an appeal was made for fair elections, there was an irruption of White Leagueism in all parts of the State. There is no possibility of doubting these facts. The murders of black men were too frequent and general to admit of doubt. As a result, vigorous measures of repression were, of necessity, resorted to. We do not believe, for a single moment, that there would be difficulty in having fair elections in Louisiana, so far as Republicans are concerned. But they are in power, and are charged with the responsibility of preserving peace, and hence must repress the White League. To yield power at the demand of violent men would be disgraceful, and as far as we see, we justify the general course of Republicans in that State. If the threatened January outbreak occurs, we hope the President will make good his promise, and rigidly punish the leaders.

Whether the State can be turned back into the condition of a territory, is, of course, a question over which there will be embittered discussion, if it should be attempted. It matters not as to this, as Congress is authorized to guarantee a Republican form of Government, and whatever measures may be deemed requisite to that end, can be employed. It is perfectly evident that the wild, lawless spirit of the White League element must be tamed. The President, if left to his own will, knows how to do this very effectually; and he has all the nerve essential for this. We hope whatever may occur, that Congress will not adjourn without giving further attention to this subject. Investigate, if need be, but let it do something that will put an end to the incessant turmoil in that State. It is important that, while investigating, attention be given to the operations of the White League. The city of New Orleans, too, governed mainly by the White League element, is notoriously in far worse financial condition than are the States under Republican rule. All these considerations should be taken into account, and out of this tangled condition of affairs order and quietness evolved. If, however, it can be done in no other way, let the strong hand of the Government crush the White Leagues out of existence.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

New 20 Cent Silver Pieces—Finance—Beck, Butler, Dawes and Kelley—President's Message—How It is Received—Senator Gordon—The Cannon of Utah—Gen. Alcorn—Alexander H. Stephens—Crackers and Tea—Congressman Burke, of N. H.—Sending the Message—10,000 Words in One Hour—Rev. B. F. Butler, D. D.—Agricultural Colleges—Alabama Claims—Where $15,000,000 Will Go—New England Gets the Biggest Slice—English Effrontery—Mr. Beck as Senator Beck—Jollity of Congress—Poland's Arkansas Report—Social Mingling—Sweating Down Their Shirts—Congressmen's Quarters—50 Mail Agents Wanted—Four Years of Office Seeking—Tea and Coffee—Immense Profits for the Dealers—A Swindle on the Public—Paper Money and "Hard Cash"—Items of Interest.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1874.

The First Senate Bill.

Strange enough the first, or almost the first bill, originated and passed by the Senate in this first week of the session, authorizes the coinage of 20 cent silver pieces, while the leading measure of that body last session was for specie contraction or greenback expansion. That little bill may have no financial significance, but the fact that the "on to specie payment" eastern members of the House, almost before the Chaplain said amen, on the second day, sweat down their new shirt collars in behalf of contraction, shows the spirit of that faction, but the friends of financial relief for the people are not to be overcome without a gallant fight. Back, the oldest Democrat, will pile high a barricade of ugly facts.

General Butler will wrestle with all his famous logic and handle his ragged dagger of retort with merciless force, and Mr. Kelley, with a rhetoric surcharged with the electric fire of years of forensic friction, will pour out the wealth of his well stored mind and good soul for the welfare of the poor miner and toiling farmer, which he believes depends on the decreasing volume. It can be safely asserted that unlike the feeling last session in both Houses there are few claimants for expansion in a direct form, though Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, contended on Thursday, in a speech listened to, to a degree most flattering to so young a man, that Kelley's 3.65 bonds would become a circulating medium at once by reason of the ease in computing their interest, and thereby produce a alarming expansion. Mr. Dawes bade a strong argument for resumption on Thursday, and though his voice is painfully hoarse from a most severe use in long public service, he was listened to most attentively, Senator Schurz being a close listener.

The President's Message

is not yet digested. When I met Senator Gordon he had just arrived, and owing to the lack of daily newspapers on the route by which he came, he had not read the document, and hence could not tell what kind of bitters the Georgia people would need in order to swallow the President's unqualified assurance that the Southern people are much mistaken if they think he will not enforce all the amendments to the Constitution. Mr. Beck had just regaled himself with his dinner when I sought his opinion, and notwithstanding the good feeling which Kentuckians, as well as Yankees, are usually in at that hour, he couldn't commend a line in the message. Its financial features were particularly objectionable, and as for enforcing the constitutional amendments, Mr. Beck said his constituents expected nothing but interference with, and infringement of, their rights, and while Williams is President Grant's Attorney General, Mr. Cannon, who has more living wives in Salt Lake City than most of us Gentiles have in heaven, or any where else, congratulates his half-head on the fact that it is the first message in which the President has not outrageously attacked the Saints. General Alcorn, the heaviest cotton raiser in the Senate, indorses the recommendations in the message, and particularly the financial points, for he argues that as London controls the cotton, and pays for it in gold, we should also restore hard currency in our market. The Republicans of the House unite in commending the document, except its financial features, and on that point the strong men in both parties are divided.

Alexander H. Stephens.

the ex-Confederate Vice President, on whom I called last evening, said he had read the message, and he very likely might not have time to do so. I am really in doubt whether or not to infer that he doesn't think the document not worth reading, for his tone was a little suggestive.

The Old Gentleman

was kind enough to receive me while eating his supper in his room. While disposing of his tea and crackers—for that was what his meal consisted of, as he never eats hearty food—he conned freely, but in a feeble tone, and also directed his private secretary in filing a number of letters which the latter had placed in a peculiar way at his feet. On learning that I was a native of New Hampshire, he said that was "a big State," and I remarked that we were sometimes cautious in playing nine-pins up there, lest the "balls might be lost in Maine or Vermont," whereupon Mr. Stephens replied, "I allude to the healthfulness of the climate and the industry of its people. They do something besides play nine-pins." He commented on ex-Congressman Burke, who is still one of the worst copperheads in New Hampshire, as being an honest and truthful man, and one of the men who entered Congress with him. Mr. Stephens was not so flattering in alluding to that vigorous old abolitionist, John P. Hale, though he acknowledged that he had some good qualities.

Rev. B. F. Butler, D. D.

A German translator, in one of the departments, has called my attention to a very interesting fact in General Butler's biography as recorded in the 11th edition of Brockham's General German Lexicon, which, for some inexplicable reason, has never found its way into our American press—that "forty jackass power." I give below a translation of the point:

"BUTLER (Benjamin Franklin), American General, born Nov. 5th, 1818, at Deerfield, New Hampshire; lost his father early, and was by his mother destined for the study of theology. For this purpose he attended the seminary at Waterville, Maine, but in 1838 turned to the study of the law."

Whether General Butler had in view the Dutch Gap Canal, the Massachusetts Governorship, or the prosecution of Beecher for Tilton when he turned from the study of divinity to the study of the law, it will have to the divination of those good clergymen, who, on reading this, are led to sigh for "What might have been" had Gen. Butler only been a Rev. D. D.

Sending the Message.

There has been so much bad faith on the part of printers and reporters in divulging the contents of Presidential messages, that this year the document was carefully kept at the White House till given out in manuscript to both houses and the press. The latter got a copy at 1:30 o'clock, and its ten thousand words were flashed over the country in an hour and ten minutes. The amount of press news sent from here is enormous, amounting from 30,000 to 100,000 words a day. The first day of last session the Western Union company sent 106,000 words, but this session, there being less excitement this session, the first day's work amounted to 77,000 words.

Agricultural Colleges.

Mr. Monroe, the able chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, will soon begin the preparation of his report on the manner in which the several States or the Trustees of the Agricultural Colleges in the various States have disposed of the land which Congress granted each State, for the establishment and maintainence of a college devoted to agricultural and mechanical arts. He will present his report at the conclusion of the holidays, and he will be able to show that, with the exception of three or four States, a wise and faithful use of the grants has been made. Each State was granted 30,000 acres of land to each Representative and Senator in Congress, in 1862, the date of the law.

The Alabama Claims.

The five commissioners who are now hearing the claims of the sufferers of the rebel privateers to their shares respectively to the $15,000,000 which England paid this country for its breach of the neutrality laws are all, with one exception, from States having no claimant before the court. The Commissioner from Pennsylvania is the exception, and there is but one claimant from that State. By the law, claimants are all limited to sufferers by the Alabama and Florida. The claims number 251, and amount to $1,501,759. The larger number of claims are for personal effects and wages of the crews, there being only twenty-seven vessels. Nearly all the claimants are from the New England States. It is believed that all the claims which will come under the privateers mentioned cannot amount to over $8,000,000, and it is for Congress, therefore, to dispose of the remainder of the $15,000,000. There are some English vessels and seamen who have the effrontery to present their claims.

This, That, and the Other.

Mr. Beck will probably succeed Mr. McCreery in the Senate, though he will have to wait some three years, the remainder of McCreery's term, before he will openly commence the fight. Senator Stevenson has long been anxious to get Beck into the Senate, for he and McCreery have long been at right angles, and for two years it is said they were as speechless towards each other as the chairs in which they sit. There seems to be the very best of personal feeling between the members of both parties in the House, and it is really a pleasure to witness the social mingling and jollity which the worst political bruisers every day indulge in. You may expect an angry and not debate when Judge Poland reports on the Arkansas troubles. One member of his committee, Mr. Ward, of Chicago, has been absent most of this week, and that may be one reason of the delay in reporting. In the meantime, the Arkansas contestants are daily wrestling with Representatives.

Many Congressmen have been engaged this week in arranging their private quarters. The majority of the Senators have their families with them, while only about one-third of the Representatives are accompanied by their wives. At present I find twenty-three Senators and seventy-six Representatives registered at the hotels, and forty-five Senators and seventy-six Representatives quartered at private houses.

Applicants for clerkships in the departments are noticeably less than for several years, which is a most agreeable relief to both Congressmen and the heads of departments and bureaus. Mr. Gunkle, of Ohio, tells me that at one time there were fifty applicants pressing and badgering him for mail agencies, when, as far as he could learn, there was but one single vacancy over which he could properly claim any control. For four years a distinguished Republican Senator sought an ordinary office for a special friend, and notwithstanding great influence he did not succeed till last year. The most important item to housekeepers in Secretary Bristow's report are the figures showing the average cost of tea and coffee a pound at the place of shipment for the past four years, and they are as follows, omitting the mills: Coffee, 9, 12, 15, 19 cents; tea 33, 36, 37 cents. As all duty was taken off these two articles more than a year ago, it is easy to compute the immense profits which dealers realize from these articles. DIAMOND.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Address of the Centennial Committee of Allegheny County.

To the Citizens of Western Pennsylvania:

The time has come when the people of Western Pennsylvania should do their part toward the preparations for the celebration of the first Centennial anniversary of our National Inpendence, which is to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, and to continue through a period of six months.

Congress recognizing and responding to the patriotic wishes of the people, provided by act of March 3d, 1871, and June 1st, 1872, respectively, that in the year 1876 the Centennial anniversary of the United States of America shall be celebrated at Philadelphia, by an international and universal exhibition of the grandest and most comprehensive character.

In order to secure the money necessary for the expenses of the exhibition and celebration, Congress incorporated the Centennial Board of Finance as auxiliary to the Centennial Commission, and provided for the issue of stock to the amount of $10,000,000, in 1,000,000 shares of ten dollars each, on which, if assessed equally among the people, would not require more than twenty-five cents from each person.

In order that it may be within the means of every person in this country, man, woman or child, to contribute in aid of this grand project, commemorative medals have been struck off at the United States Mint, and are sold at one, two, three and five dollars, and the name of each purchaser is placed on record in a book kept for that purpose showing that they have assisted in our great national exhibition and celebration. These medals are in bronze, silver and gold, and will be highly prized in after years, and the purchaser of even a one dollar medal can take pride in the fact that he has assisted in our great national anniversary.

An undertaking so partriotic in its conception, so vast in its proportions and so useful in its results, commends itself to the hearty sympathy and support of an intelligent people. Patriotism, as well as an appreciation of the beneficial influences of well organized exhibitions, should impel all citizens to lend a helping hand.

The benefits to be derived from a successful international exhibition are manifold; by the commingling of people from all sections of our own country; by bringing together the people of different nationalities; by bringing into juxtaposition, for ready examination, products illustrative of the skill and ingenuity of our own and foregin countries in manufactures, agriculture, art science and civilization.

It was to be expected that the proposition to hold the grand exhibition in Philadelphia would meet with opposition from the cities and citizens of other States. Whatever feeling of this sort once existed has been happily subdued. Through the patriotic labors of the Centennial Commission, nobly aided by the newspaper press, the country at large is about convinced that the enterprise is not local in its character, but national, and that questions of local interest are insignificant when compared with the considerations of national reputation, honor and profit involved in the successful production of a work which is not only of moment to our own land, but also to the whole world.

We feel entirely justified in saying to you that the great celebration and International exhibition is an assured success.

The buildings for this purpose covering more than forty acres of space, are in process of erection, and preparations are making in all parts of our country, to exhibit the choicest of the nation's works of art, manufactures, and of the products of the soil and the mine. It is not only clear then that these grand ceremonies will come off at Philadelphia near the spot where independence was declared, but it is certain also that they will be witnessed by the representatives of very many foreign nation, for the Governments of the following named countries have already signified their intention to be represented and take part in the great International Exhibition, to wit:

Belgium, France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, Spain, China, Egypt, Switzerland, Mexico, Brazil Chili, Argentine Confederation, Equador, Peru, Venezuela, Sandwich Islands, Columbia, Liberia and Hayti, and although England, Italy, Austria, Persia and Australia, have as yet adopted no official measure on the subject, we learn that the correspondence from these countries with the Director General of the exhibition, Mr. Goshorn, indicates that each intends to take a part in the ceremonies. Surely there is enough in this imposing outlook to signify to you the pressing need there is for ample preparations.

We close with the remark that the general agent for this district, B. F. Brown, Esq., or his special agents, will call on you within a brief period to solicit subscriptions to the Centennial stock, and we bespeak for him, from you, a respectful hearing, and for the cause represented material aid according to the pecuniary ability of each.

Respectfully,
C. W. BATCHELOR,
JAS. P. BARR,
ORMSBY PHILLIPS,
JOSIAH KING,
JOSEPH WALTON,
JAMES H. HOPKINS,
JOS. G. SIEBENICK,
R. M. SNOWDEN BASS,
J. M. BRUSH,
Centennial Committee for Allegheny county.

PITTSBURGH, December 7.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

HAVE you sent your dollar to Kansas or Nebraska?

THE steamship August Andre, from Antwerp, went ashore on Romer shoals, last Sunday night.

THE steamship Mongal, from Shanghai to New York, has been wrecked, and sixteen persons perished.

CORONER CROKER, of New York, on whose trial for murder the jury disagreed, was admitted to bail in $15,000.

THE revolutionary outbreak at Cajamarca, Peru, was quelled after twenty-three persons were killed and forty wounded.

A FIRE at Brighton, a suburb of Cincinnati, at a very early hour on Monday morning, destroyed seven frame dwellings, occupied by German families.

FIVE children of John Dotterich, ranging in age from six to sixteen years, were drowned on Sunday while amusing themselves with a sled on a pond near their parents' residence, at Preakness, New Jersey.

THE 'Longshoremen's Association of Hoboken, numbering nearly 600, have dissolved, and the funds ($6,000) are being divided among the members. Quarrels growing out of the strike made the dissolution and distribution necessary.

A DISPATCH says that John McArthur, of Philadelphia, in declining the office of Supervising Architect, recommends that the position be tendered to Mr. Walsh, of St. Louis, now superintending the construction of the new postoffice in that city.

A MESSENGER of Bradley & Metcalf's shoe house went to the Milwaukee National Bank on Monday morning and drew $1,300 to pay the employes. As he was coming down the steps a man threw pepper into his eyes, grabbed the money and escaped.

THE Police Superintendent of New York has received a dispatch from Fort Hamilton, Long Island, stating that Wm. Mesher and Joseph Douglass, burglars, were shot last Sunday night, and that Douglass, before dying, declared that Mesher knew all about Charley Ross, stolen from Philadelphia.

THE fashionables of Washington are anticipating with a great deal of pleasure the ball to be given in January by Mrs. Ross Ray, for the purpose of introducing her daughter into society. The young lady has just left school, is eighteen years of age, a blonde, and said to be exceedingly pretty. Another social event in Washington about the same time will be Mrs. Alexander Shepherd's ball at her new residence, about which so much has been said and written of late.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John B. Bailey.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, Allegheny. On petition of assignees presented, order made for the sale of certain real estate, subject to liens and incumbrance.

In the matter of the Citizen's Bank, alleged bankrupt, Titusville, Alfred H. Bronson, debtor, allowed ten days to file his answer to the petition in bankruptcy.

J. J. Albeitz et al., creditors, vs. Gottleib Seidle, debtor, Allegheny. On petition of debtor, order made for a meeting of the creditors before Register Shafer to consider the proposition of the debtor for composition of all the claims against his estate. Meeting to be held on the 28th inst.

Weiller & Ellis, creditors, vs Albert Steible, debtor, Pittsburgh. On motion of Thomas C. Lazear, Esq., solicitor for petitioning creditors, the proceedings in bankruptcy were discontinued and petition dismissed.

Joseph Haulen, bankrupt, Butler county. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented the approved. Register Shafer ordered to ascertain and liquidate the liens against the same, and make report to the court.

F. E. Smith, Esq., register in bankruptcy, of Tioga county, Pa, having filed his bills of costs in quite a large number of cases, the clerk was ordered to pay him the balance of the deposits in the registry of the court in each case.

District Court.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

A. W. Holthouse vs. Mittleberger & Hirsh; action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $179.60.

L. F. Duncan vs. Isaac Morley; action on a book account. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Trial List for To-day.

Berlis vs. Pittsburgh, Vir. & C. R. R. Co.
The Shoe and Leather b'k vs. Hill.
Bergman vs. Sutton.
Anderson & Co. for use vs Calhoun et al.
McSwiggin Ex'r vs. Hickey.
Daugherty vs. Kelly.
Carr vs. McCallister.
Grier & Co. vs. Duancan & Co.
Huckenstein & Baum vs. Hochemayer.
Kuhlman vs. Brown et ux.

Common Pleas Court.

(Before Judge Stowe.)

F. Sellers & Co. vs. George Wilkins; action for damages for alleged breach of contract. Verdict for plaintiff for six and a fourth cents.

Joseph Kountz vs. T. Charles Breil; action for rent. Verdict for defendant.

Bayton, Ives & Co. vs. J. H. Jones; action to recover on sale of stocks in New York. On trial.

In the case of Jane Mutter vs. the Nation Trust Company, a motion was made for a new trial, and reasons filed.

In the matter of the Government building site, Henrietta D. Wilkins was granted leave to withdraw her exception and appeal from the award of viewers.

Bernard Gray vs. Hugh Breaden; motion for a new trial and reasons filed therefore.

Trial List for To-day.

Boatmans F. & M. Co. vs. Brennan et al.
Gwinner for use vs. City of Allegheny.
Van Rosen vs. Evert et al.
Rorick vs. Patton.
Christ for use vs. Metz.
Shupe vs. Emerick.
Hermann in trust vs. Kann.
Livingston & Burt vs. Cunningham et al.
Quirk et al. vs. Murphy.
Stockdale, trustee, vs. Reel.
Grogan & Co. vs. McKee guard's.
Converse, trustee, vs. Penny.
Same vs. Haney.
Ward, assignee, vs. Stewart.
Same vs. Patton, Jr.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Theodore Smith, charged by Frees Pifer with assault and battery.

Henry McGee pleaded guilty to a charge of aggravated assault and battery preferred by Sarah Watson. To another similar charge he pleaded *nolle contendere*.

John Gallagher was acquitted of entering a building with felonious intent and larceny, charged by Mary McGregor, but was convicted on the third count of the indictment charging him with receiving stolen goods.

Daniel Irwin pleaded *nolle contendere* to a charge of burglary preferred by Peter Eckert.

Benjamin Keuver pleaded *nole contendere* to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, preferred by David Jones.

August Schmidt was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery preferred by Adam Schucken.

Annie Kennets was convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by Annie Hough.

In the case of Thomas Barnes and Henry Couch, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, Barnes plead guilty to larceny and Couch to receiving stolen goods. Each were sentenced to the Work House for eighteen months. John L. Hager was the prosecutor.

Samuel G. Barnes is on trial on a charge of false pretense, preferred by C. Vogleson.

(Trial List for To-day.)

Commonwealth vs.
John Ashton.
Jno. Welsh.
Geo. Heagley.
Alex. Cobbs.
Jno. Hartman.
C. Werhle.
Anton Kirscher.
Chas. Ayres.
Thos. Dougherty.
Geo. Miller.
Chas. Johnson.
D. E. Hall.
Mary J. Wainwright.
Nicholas Erman.
James Johnson et al.
Thos. Renauf.
Geo. Grow.
Wm. Deary et al.
E. E. Davis.
Robert Ott.
Jos. Hill.
Dan Smith et al.
Wm. Fitzgerald.
Jno. Roats.
Louisa Ridout.
A. Dalgower.
Edward Parsons.
Marg. E. Fishman.
Jodocke Bechtold.
Frank Haslage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR

THE HOLIDAYS

Another REDUCTION!

Special Bargains!

READ! READ!

Real Perinot Kid Gloves, $1.00.
Silk Handkerchiefs, 75c and $1.
Fine Merino Hose, 12 1-2c and 15c.
Gents' Heavy Shirts, 50c and 75c.
Gents' Mufflers, 75c and $1.
2 Ball Fringes, 47c.
Finger Fringes, 45c.
Beaded Fringes, 60c.
Felt Hats, 60c.
Trimmed Hats, 75c and $1.
Boys' Cloth Hats, $1.
2-Button Kid Gloves, 90c.
1-Button Kid Gloves, 75c.
Fur Caps with Feather, 62c.
Fur Sets for Children, $2.
Velvetteens, 75c, $1, $1.25.
Real Hair Switches, 75c.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10, 12 1-2c
Colored Silk Velvets, $1.25 and $1.50.

FUR LINED & FUR TOP

GLOVES!!

MOTTO

Handkerchiefs,

PORTMONAIES

REAL

FELT HATS,

PLUMES, FLOWERS,

Merino Underwear,

AND

HOSIERY!

AND 500 OTHER

Useful Presents,

AT

ROSENBAUM & CO.,

78 and 80

MARKET ST.

N. B.—Open on Saturday Evenings.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Saturday, December 12.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

New Jackets, Sacques, &c.
New Woolen and Paisley Shawls.
New Cloaking Cloths.
New Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
New Flannels and Blankets.

NOTICE.

Large additions have been made in all the above Departments of Goods, selected personally during the week in the Eastern markets. Our customers can expect some extra good bargains. To make trade as active during the balance of the season as if has been thus far,

WE WILL OFFER:

At 12½c, Desirable Dress Materials, equal to goods usually sold at 20c.
At 18 to 20c, Still better Dress Materials.
At 25 to 31c, Extra quality Dress Materials.
At 37½c, Dress Materials, usually sold at 50 and 62½c.
At 50c, Extraordinary bargains in Dress Goods. The above embraces goods in all desirable materials and colors.

NEMARKABLE BARGAINS IN

Best Black and Colored Cashmeres.
Best Alpacas, French Merinos, &c.
Finest Dress Goods, of every description.

Ladies' & Children's Furs.

We will offer great bargains in Furs. Our prices will be found very much below those usually asked. Furs all new and choice.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

NOS. 165, 167 & 169

GEO. W. BIGGS,

159 Smithfield St.,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE SIXTH AVENUE,

OFFER FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

A large and elegant stock of

Ladies' Gold

WATCHES,

Stone, Cameo and Gold Sets,

RANGING FROM $15 UPWARD.

SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS,

IS KARAT RINGS,

DRESS AND BAND

Bracelets,

Pendants, Lockets,

AND

FANCY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT COST.

In consequence of the anticipated dissolution of the firm on the first day of January next,

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,

100 WOOD STREET,

Will sell GOODS AT COST, until that date, to reduce stock.

CHINA!

White, Gold Band and Decorated Tea, Dinner and Toilet Sets, Vases, Statuettes.

BOHEMIAN GLASS.

Vases, Cologne Sets.
Cut and Engraved Table Glassware.
Lava Statuettes and Vases.

Queensware,

OR WHITE GRANITE WARE,

OF ALL KINDS,

Foreign and Domestic Glassware.
Brittania and Silver Plated Ware,
Table Cutlery and Tea Trays.

Ready for Christmas

With one of the finest stocks of Goods ever brought to this city, consisting of

WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMONDS,

(Fine assortment.)

BRACELETS.

Elegant stock of Breast Pins and Ear Rings, in Stone Cameo, Coral, Amethyst, Turquoise, Topez, Diamond and Plain Gold. Fine assortment of Stone Cameo Rings, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Roman Gold Necklaces, Crosses and Lockets, Black Onyx Necklaces and Crosses, Gents' Stone Lockets. Great variety of

Solid Silver and

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts Commercial Paper.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH H. M. GAZZAM, President.
GEO. M. REED, Vice President.
J. W. H. COCHRANE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. GAZZAM, Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Frank Kohne,
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN-NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Graetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugo, Theo. Hamm, F. Habenstein, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
H. SAMPSON, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 15, 1874.

There were no new developments in financial circles yesterday. There was a light demand for loans, and but few transactions. We notice an extremely bearish movement in real estate, but whether well founded, we are not prepared to say. On the one side, the declaration is, that owing to the pressure of the times a large amount of real estate will come into market, and in the form of a forced sale. The result, it is claimed, will be, a heavy decline of prices during the winter. On the other hand, it is argued that real estate is likely to advance in the spring, and that those who hold firmly will realize old prices. Both views may be, and probably are, correct; but there are those who cannot hold their properties, owing to the reverse in the times, and hence will sell; and, of course, must take what they can get.

—The San Francisco *Real Estate Record* draws the following picture of the condition of business in California:

Every industry is prosperous, too, and work for nearly all classes abundant, at good prices. The saving banks are overflowing with money, and the mines never were more productive, that being specially true of the mines of Nevada. There is every probability that we shall have two or three of the most prosperous years ever known in the history of the State. No wonder, therefore, that real estate is advancing, and that in point of numbers, the buyers exceed the sellers. Prices of all property in the country must advance. Despite business and residence property will advance from 25 to 60 per cent. within the next three years, and streets will be devoted to business that were hardly dreamed of in that connection a year or two ago. We had flurry and stagnation, from 1869 to 1873; now we are bowling ahead again, and all in a legitimate way, too. California is to-day by far the most prosperous State of the Union, and San Francisco is probably the most rapidly-growing, and certainly one of the most prosperous, cities in it.

—The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business Saturday were: Currency, $14,872,708; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $48,000,000; coin, $77,913,139, including $21,834,700 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The Treasury holds $385,500,000 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $16,333,000 to secure public deposits. National bank circulation outstanding, $349,400,000, of which $2,230,000 are gold notes. The Treasury shipment of legal tenders and fractional currency for last week $300,000; total for month to date $3,000,000. National bank notes received for redemption $300,000. Internal revenue receipts Saturday, $3,840,000. The Assistant Treasurer Saturday paid out $58,000 on account of interest, and $449,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds. Customs receipts at New York Saturday were $250,000. The operations of the Treasury at the New York office during the week, including the disbursements of $405,000 on account of interest, $3,030,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds and the receipts of $1,604,000 for customs.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	111¼	111¼
U. S. 6's—1861—coupons	120	120½
5-20 1862	112¾	112¾
20—1864	110¾	110¾
" 1865	116¾	116¾
" 1865 new	118¾	118¾
" 1867	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	113	113⅛
Currency 6's	117¾	118¼
New 5 per cents.	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	114	114
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102	101¾
Erie	27⅝	27⅝
" pref.	37¾	37¾
L. S.	85	85
St. Paul	38⅜	37⅝
Do. Pref.	70¾	70¾
Michigan Southern	87	87
Do. Central	82	82
North Western Common	46¾	46¾
Do. Pref.	61	61½
Rock Island	101¾	101¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93
Pacific Mail	38⅝	38⅝
Western Union Telegraph	82	82
Ohio & Mississippi	31	30¾
Union Pacific	35⅝	35⅝
Toledo & Wabash	20	20
Harlem	131	134
Adams Express	114	114
American Express	62¾	62
U. S. Express	64	64¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	82	81¾
Fort Wayne	94½	95
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26½	25¾
" & Pref.		16¾

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Board to-day:	Bid.	Asked.
Penna Central	82¾	
" scrip	80¾	80¾
Reading	55	55¼
United Cos. of N. J.	129	
Oil Creek	8	
Lehigh Valley	62	62¾
Central Transportation	43½	44
Empire Do	8	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	74	74½

NEW YORK, December 14, 1874.

Money was in fair request at 5@6% per cent. Sterling was firm at 485 for sixty days and 490 for sight. The customs receipts were $350,000. Gold was strong, opening at 111¾ and closing at 111¾. The carrying rates were 1@2½. Loans were also made flat. The Treasury disbursements amounted to $741,000. The clearings were $80,000,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow are $500,000.

Government bonds were firm. Railroad bonds were strong. State bonds were dull and steady. Stocks opened dull, with the exception of Western Union and Pacific Mail, the latter being weak, and declined ¾ per cent. Later on there was a recovery of ¼@¾ per cent., which was followed by a decline, Wabash and Pacific Mail leading the downward movement. The decline at the close compared with the highest quotations ranged from ¼ to ¾. Lake Shore, St. Paul, Ohio, Wabash and Union Pacific closed at the lowest point of the day. The afternoon business in stocks was practically nominal.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic & Great Western stockholders was held to-day. The following gentlemen were elected directors: J. H. Devereux, William H. Upson, C. Otis, Reuben Hitchcock, Henry L. Parsons, Soloman Ross, A. Hegewisch, Thomas Warrack, John Ted, James H. Tay, George T. Perkins, James F. Clarke and John Clinton Gray. Nothing was given for publication in regard to the adairs of the company. The directors re-elected the old officers, and the minor officers were re-appointed by the receiver.

The total sales were 125,000 shares, of which 26,000 were Pacific Mail, 24,000 Western Union, 14,000 Northwest common, 10,000 Erie, 7,000 Lake Shore, and 17,000 Wabash.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120½@120⅝; do of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 114¾; do of '65, 116⅜; do 1865, 118¾; do '67, 120; do '68, 120⅛; new 5s, 112⅜; 10-40s, 114; currency 6s, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 6s, 97¾; Tennessee, old, 75; do new, 75; Virginia new, 67; do old, 37; North Carolina, old, 29; do new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 50¾; Western Union Telegraph Co., 82¾; Quicksilver, 15; do preferred, 34¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 82; American Express, 62; United States Express, 64½; Pacific Mail, 38⅝; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 87; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 93; Northwestern common, 47; do preferred, 61¾; Rock Island, 101¾; New Jersey Central, 93¾; do Rend, 27¾; do, pref'd, 56¾; Toledo & Wabash, 20¼; do preferred, 45; Fort Wayne, 94½; Terre Haute, 8½; do preferred, 22½; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Burlington & Quincy, 107½; Chicago & Alton, 104; do, preferred, 108; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 92½; Lake Shore, 85¾; Illinois Central, 98; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union, 92; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

LONDON, December 14—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92⅝; account, 92⅝@92¾; new 5's, 103; do of 1867, 109½; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 94; Erie, 24½; do preferred, 38.

FRANKFORT, December 14.—Bonds of 1872, 87¾.

FRANKFORT, December 14.—5-20's of 1862, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1874.

The leading merchandise markets were unusually dull during the past week, more so than at any time yet this fall or winter; there was a very general complaint among wholesale and manufacturers as well, and the indications are that there will be no decided change for the better until the middle of next month. In addition to limited sales and small margins, it is complained that collections are very slow and unsatisfactory; retailers generally complain that in consequence of so many of their customers being out of employment and funds, they are unable to collect, and this large class are doing but few of their many of them, unable to meet the claims of the wholesaler. There is no question but what the "knock-out" inaugurated by the peddlers, has had a depressing effect upon business, as it has stimulated the feeling which has prevailed for some time past, that the present would be a hard winter. However, we are in hopes that a fair share of revival in trade generally next month, after stock-taking and yearly settlements have been gone through with, and the fact that the stock of goods of nearly every kind is very much reduced, both in first and second hands, is a favorable omen.

APPLES.—Prices are somewhat confusing, and with a moderate demand and the supply steadily accumulating, prices are weak, though not quotably lower. In choice quality, although not plenty, the offer until the Spring trade opens up. Following are the current rates:

Manilla rope, ½ inch diameter and upward	16 cts
⅜ inch diameter	17 "
⅜ and 5-16 inch diameter	18 "
Tarred Rope and Lath Yarn	15½ "
Hay, Stove and Leather Twine	14 "
NEW ZEALAND ROPE.	
½ and 5-16 inch diameter	13½ "
⅜ inch diameter and upward	12½ "
Hay Twine	12 "
Tarred Lath Twine	12 "
JUTE ROPE.	
All sizes	12 "
AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN.	
Tarred Rope	14 "
Lath Yarn	13 "
Spun Yarn	13 "
Marline	19 "
Houseline	19 "
PACKING.	
American	13@18
Russia	18
Italian	21
Patent Lubricating	25@30
Hemp Packing	20@35

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT.—The demand is improving; but the market for fresh being active. It is not up to what it usually is at this season of the year. Apples selling at 4@5c; Peaches, halves at 7@8c; quarters at 5 to 6c.

DRESSED HOGS.—The receipts as yet have been comparatively light, but are increasing, and with the demand is light.

EGGS.—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Fresh, guaranteed as such, 28 to 30c, and 29 to 30 cents in cases. Pickled dull and in good demand at 22@25c. The demands from the hotels and bakers and hotels are the principal consumers.

FLOUR.—The market continues quiet and devoid of interest, that is none of importance; the demand continues meagre, being confined almost entirely to supplying immediate wants of the city trade, and there are comparatively few country orders, while as regards prices, there has been no change; Spring Wheat Extras, $5.25@5.45; for Wisconsins, and $5.85@6 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.85@6 for red and $6.25 to $6.50 for amber grades. Millers generally complain that Flour is lower relatively than wheat, and that were it not for the offal, they would be unable to sell at current prices for long months ahead. Rye Flour is in light stock and steady at $5.50 to $5.75.

FEATHERS—Dull. Sales of choice live geese at 55 to 60 cents. No. 2's, 25 to 40 cents, as to quality.

GROCERIES.—The grocery trade continues very quiet, more so than is usual at this particular time, and the probability is that there will be no improvement before the middle of next month. Our merchants generally are making but few efforts to extend their business, in consequence of the tardiness of collections, and the majority of them would much prefer to have less than to sell on long credit or doubtful buyers; prior to the panic almost anyone could sell all the goods they wanted on credit, but now the case is entirely different. Except to responsible and short time buyers, the cash is now demanded upon shipment of goods, and this explains why business has been so much curtailed. Coffee has stiffened up somewhat within the past few days, an advance is reported in New York, while Sugars, on the other hand, are weaker. New Orleans Molasses in fair demand, and rather firmer but unchanged. Syrups continue quiet.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾
Powdered	11¾
Granulated A	10¾
Standard A	10¾
N. O. Sugars	8¾@ 9¾
SYRUPS.	
Sugar house	35@40
Maryland	55
Silver Drips	55
COFFEES.	
Rio Good	20 @23
Rio Prime	22 @23
Rio Fancy	24@25
Maracaibo	25
Mocha	30
Java	35
Mandheling	40
Jamaica	30
Peaberry	30
Laguayra	30
Costa Rica	30
Singapore	30
RICE.	
Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @8
Carolina ₱ lb	8@9¾
MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico	50@55
Demarara	50@55
SPICES.	
Grain Pepper	27
" Allspice	20
Cloves	50
Cassia, Batavia	40
Nutmegs	80
Ground Pepper, 10 lb cans	35
Ground Cinnamon, 10 lb c	50
TOBACCOS.	
Lorillard's Per-fection, Bbl	63
Cavendish Girl, D. T	65
Solitaire	66
Gold Bar	68
Five Bro.'s & Bro. D. T. and 3d	62
Meerschaum	50
Weyman's	48 50
Eng. Ship	48 00
Tom and Jerry	36
SOAPS.	
Rabbit's Best	10
Rabbit's N. Y. City	10
Rosadora	8@ 00
Packer's, Tobfd, Persian	7 75
Colgate's, Palm	4 50
" Aster	4 50
Colgate's Cash	1 75
Ex. Erbon Wax	6
Odor	6
STARCH.	
Common	06
Buffalo	08

GRAIN.—The most important feature to notice is increased receipts, but as the great bulk of the arrivals during the time in question had been sold to arrive, there has, as yet, been no large accumulation in the hands of the wholesale trade, although as might be expected, the general tone and spirit of the markets, are easier in consequence. Penna and Ohio red Wheat is still quoted at $1.35 to $1.38, and amber and white at $1.38@ $1.42; there is said to be less offering, and it is attributed to the farmers disposing of their other grains, and holding it back in anticipation of being able to realize better prices. However, we do not have much hope of an advance in Wheat until there has been a very decided improvement in the product, as even now the former is higher relatively than the latter. The Oat market is easier, under the influence of increased receipts and offerings, and prices are a shade lower, although it is claimed that there is nothing in the position of the Western markets, our chief source of supply, to justify any decline—quotable at 44@46, and while holders generally are asking 46c for prime white, it is difficult to get more than 45. Ear Corn is in steady demand, being cheaper for feeders than Oats, and prices are nearly 2 cts higher than at 74@75c, owing to quality. Shelled Corn is quoted at 77@78 cents, on track for prime, and 76@76c, free in elevator, on the past week an increased demand has developed, and the feeling seems to prevail that current quotations are safe. Carlots in dull but unchanged at 9½@10 cents by the car load; and 1@2 cents additional for small-er lots.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fair degree of activity in this branch of trade during the past week, chiefly due to the fact that it usually is at this season of the year, but the general tone and spirit of the market is not as confident as it was a month ago, and the feeling does not prevail that current quotations can be sustained. It is worthy of notice that Eggs are weaker, and prices have declined 1 cent and Chickens, are lower, in sympathy no doubt with the product. While there is no doubt that the receipts of Eggs is light, as compared with last year, it looks as if the deficiency had been overestimated, and this, we have reason to believe, is having its effect upon the market here.

Hams—Extras, C.	13
" D	13½
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14
Dried Beef, E. S.	13
Sugar Cured, old	15
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ lb	15
Bacon Shoulders	10
Short Rib Sides	13
Clear Sides	14
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$22.50
Lard Oil, per gal	$1.08
Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	14¾
Do., half barrels	15
Lard—Ref. for summer use in tubs	16
Do., 3 lb caddies	17¾
Do., 5 lb do	17
Do., 3 lb do	17¾
Do., 5 lb do	17¾
Do., 6 lb do	17¾
Lard in Kegs	15
Lard Oil, per gal	$1.08

POULTRY—The market was overstocked last week, and with a light demand for choice stock, prices ruled much lower than at any time this season; indeed, commission men sold on Saturday at whatever they could get, having determined to close out, and in this they were successful. Dressed Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys were sold at from 7 to 10c ₱ lb, and Live Chickens at 5@6c, cheaper than boil beef.

POTATOES—There was a fair jobbing trade during the past week, and we can report regular sales of Peach Blows, from store, at 90@95 cts per bushel; Early Rose, 85@90 cts; Neshannocks, 75@80 cts; Rose Peach Blows, on track by the carload, 85@ 88 cts; Sweets, $4@5 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork $19@20 ₱ bbl.

PEANUTS—Dull. Choice Red, 6@7; White, 8@9c.

SUMAC—Sales at $90 ₱ ton of 2,240 lb, or 4½c ₱ lb in a small way.

HAY—Easier and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, wooden ₱ ₱ ft.

SEEDS—There is so little doing in any kind of Seeds that there is no established rates, hence we omit quotations.

SWEET CORN—90@1c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Continues in light supply, and with a steady demand, the market may be quoted firm—country, 7½@8; city, 8½@9.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade continues to keep up pretty well; manufacturers say that they are getting about as many orders as they can fill, and this season of the year, but they complain of prices being very low, and that they have no margin for profit on the present basis. Discount 80 and 10 per cent, discount off Pittsburgh list.

WHITE LEAD—Quiet and unchanged at 10½c by the ton and 11c for small lots. In packages, one-half to one cent ₱ ₱ additional.

WOODENWARE—No. 1 three-hoop tubs, $8; No 2 two-hoop tubs, $6; No 3 two-hoop tubs, $5; three-hoop pails, $2.25; two-hoop pails, $2; keelers, $1.80; 6 to 8 Washboards, $2.25; 10 Washboards, $2.35; Kalamazoo clothes-pins (full count) $1.50 per dozen; round head clothes-pins, $1 ₱ box. WILLOWARE—Clothes baskets, No 1, large, 16; two-years growth, 7@8.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, ALLEGHENY, MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1874.

CATTLE.

The number reported to-day was small, unusually so, footing up 770 head; of these two cars or about 40 came in too late, and were not sold to-day, so that the actual supply was 734 head, or from 200 to 300 less than what it has been, if we are not mistaken, for a couple of months past. The market opened a little tame, but as soon as the butchers comprehended the situation, they at once commenced bidding, and finally was active from then until the close, and by ten o'clock the great bulk of the cattle had changed hands. While it was conceded by all the drovers that trade was more active to-day than it has been for several weeks past, and some of them went a little further, acknowledging to having realized better prices, but it was claimed that there was not much money made. Prime butcher cattle, the kind which did the best, as the supply was scarcely equal to the demand, are high in first hands, and hence, notwithstanding dealers realized good, still prices, we were assured that the margin was small, if there was any at all. Fat drivers generally are not requiring as many cattle as they did a month ago, in consequence of the fact that poultry and game are very plenty, and all are being substituted largely for beef, but the most of them want good stock, and at the same time they are unwilling to pay the undue proportion that with the cost they think the drovers are for extra-fleshers when they demand 7 cents and upward for cattles, whereas the same grade of cattle are bringing nearly, if not altogether, as much in Chicago and other Western markets, to say nothing about cost of transportation and shrinkage. Therefore, while we admit that good cattle are high, they are not any higher in proportion to the source of supply into consideration, and on this score the drovers have little or much to complain of, but the fact remains the fact is, all branches of trade are feeling the effects of the hard times, and with the exception of the producer, the stock business is no exception. Common cattle were dull to-day, as the bulk of the supply consisted of this kind, although, as compared with last week, there was no quotable change in prices.

The best cattle on sale to-day were sold by Jacob Frey. Included in these were two show bullocks, the two weighing about 4,500 lbs, bought by Friedman & Co., at 6½c ₱ lb, net weight; also one extra weighing 2,000 lbs, at 9, and one weighing 1,800, to the same buyer, at 7; also an extra 2,000 pound heifer, to Mr. Wm. Fleming, at 7c; also a good cow, sold 17 head of good to prime butcher cattle, for V. Cocking, at 6½@6¾.

Sadler & Smith wholesaled 16 head of very common Kentucky cattle, weighing 12,220 lbs, at 5¾c ₱ lb. The demands for this class of cattle, viz: stock cattle, 7@8; medium to good, 5½@6¼; fair, 4¾@5; Bulls sold all the way from 3½@4c. Stockers very dull. Jacob Shamberg had two cars of this kind come in late, and he was heard to offer another head @2c for the lot, failing to get any bids.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the States they were from, and also the names of the shippers:

Shamberg, Chicago	45	Keller & S., Chicago	24
N Heiter	do 17	Marks Bro	do 25
A Campbell	Indiana	42	Kirk & Co
I Rahn	Ohio	18	Lobman & K
A Haas	do	29	V Cocking
J Zeigler	do	22	Shamberg & S
J B McVay	do	29	J F Hood
J Neely	do	20	R C Miller
C Ayres	do	20	Wm Fleming
B Bay	do	20	J McCrille
M Humes	Penna	9	H Nagle
J Wolfe	do	14	J Hershey
J Wolfe	do	23	Sadler & Mck
Lowenstein & A	do	26	R McCandless
Morris & Mc	do	20	J Mountain
Varner & S	do	45	P Hartman
J Shamberg	do	16	Davis & R
Farrell & S	do	29	
Total number on sale			
Total number on sale last week			

HOGS.

The number on sale to-day was not as large as that of last week, and, furthermore, the great bulk of the entire supply was in the hands of the regular dealers, hence the market was rather better in consequence, although prices were without quotable change. Sales were made to a retail way at 6@6¼ gross, according to quality, and there was a very fair demand, notwithstanding the butchers do a good deal of growling at the current high prices.

FRESH COWS.

Were in very limited supply to-day, and what were here, were rather common in point of quality; good milkers continue scarce and are selling readily at strong prices, say $50@60, and anything extra may be quoted at $60@70.

VEAL CALVES.

There is a very fair demand for good heavy calves weighing from 125 to 150 lbs, and but few of this kind offering; quotable at 6½@7c ₱ lb. For little thin calves there is not much inquiry, and they have to be sold at low rates, say 4@5½c.

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Hugh Richardson, one of our oldest and most prominent butchers, which took place at his late residence, on Thursday last. Mr. Richardson by his close application to business and fair dealing accumulated quite a fortune, and, therefore, leaves his family in very comfortable circumstances. Deceased was only sick about two weeks, and his funeral, which took place on Sunday, was largely attended.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. E. R. LESSEE.

Caughey & Il	10	Niblock & Com	9
J Moorhead	5	Boggs & Cm	4
Lewis & P m b	2		
Total			22

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Reese G. & W. C	1	Lucy Furnace Co	2
Isabella Furnace Co	24	Cambria I Co	p
Total			35

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1874.

The market for Crude was quiet to-day, and devoid of any new or important features; Immediate shipment quoted at 8½ per bbl at Parker, free on cars. Barge oil is played out for the present, and the indications just now are not very favorable for an early resumption of navigation, as the weather has turned quite cold again. It is reported, we do not vouch for its correctness, that the Railroad Company have agreed to reduce the freight to 25c per bbl upon the condition that the barge lines are not to be patronized; the inference is that those refiners who refuse to comply with this condition will be obliged to pay 35c. Refined was better again, and, as compared with saturday, prices were higher; Baltimore delivery quoted at 10½c, equal to about 9½c on cars here; Philadelphia delivery, 11c. Cleveland is reported having sold pretty freely last week, and to this may be attributed the weakness to which reference was made in our last report.

The Barrel trade continues dull, but prices remain as last quoted; countries, $1.30; city make, $1.30@ $1.35.

Below bench mark.			

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The stage of water last evening was four feet seven inches, and stationary. Cloudy and cold, with wind from the north-west. No improvement to note in business, which is very dull.

The Carrie Brooks arrived from Zanesville, Salt Valley from Ironton, and the Jumbo, from Cincinnati, was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The R. W. Skillinger, Capt. J. T. Russell, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-day, leaving at 4 P. M. The Skillinger gives close attention to way business.

The Mary Davage is being repaired, and will soon be in as good condition as she was before she sank.

The hull for Capt. Tim. Burleigh's new Missouri River boat was received from the local yard.

The fine side-wheel steamer Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, is announced to take her departure for Cincinnati to-morrow, at 4 P. M.

Capt. Andrew Miller, an old-time boatman, was recently elected President of the Odd Fellows Bank, of Cincinnati. Capt. A. D. Miller, also an old-time boatman, is engaged in running a large oil refinery.

The Salt Valley departed last evening for Ironton.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—2 cars barley J Rhodes; 3 pieces marble Redoe & W; 5 box soap J B Mallery; 3 cases glass W H Hamilton; 217 bdls paper W Hastage; 5 bbls p corn Flaccus & N; 5 cases wool to Norris F Pollard; 1 car flour F Schield; 33 bdls paper Pgh P Mfg Co; 1 car mill feed J M Peet; 31 sks corn Wm Longhman; 10 crocks a butter P Duff & Son; 7 bbls o meal F W Jenkins; 20 do T C Jenkins; 9 bbls bone Lyle B & Co; 25 bbls do Wm Bell & Son; 2 cars flour Sellers & Co; 2 bdls d apples Haworth & D; 3 b seals T Hare & Bro; 74 cases mdse James Irwin; 5 bbls peaches Neal C & Co; 47 bbls A L Murphy; 107 do nfture W H Lennon; 162 sks e corn McBane & A; 3 do cranberries J H Loh & Co; 2 cases mdse H Schnertz & Co; 5 cases cheese Weisbrod & W; 16 bbls beans S McBride; 10 do d peaches Schiegal & Z; 20 do d curry A M & Co; 2 do do Dilger & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—2 cases mdse F G Baird; 5 bbls eggs J A Finney; 32 do do Wm Flaccus & Son; 2 cases dry skins Laughlin & McK; 1 do O H Allerton; 2 do L G Graff & Co; 7 cars iron C A Carpenter; 4 sks 10 bbls flour A Coleman; 3 bags hops W P Townsend; 1 car wheat 10 bbls eggs I do poultry Voigt M & Co; 2 tubs apple butter J H Loh & Co; 38 tubs mdse 6 bbls eggs H Rea & Co; 2 bdls spokes Wm Bell & Son; 1 car flour Hare Bros; 28 sks oats 100 bbls flour Wm Hasdge & Co; 60 do do Schoonmaker & Co; 1 do Bowman & Bros; 1 car lumber B Marshall; 1 car staves Shoenberger B & Co; 1 car middlings McHenry & H; 1 car oats J Graham; 150 do bran Niblock & Co; 1 car s iron B P Irwin; 1 do Robinson Rea; 1 car lumber Hubb K R & Co; 10 bbls whisky Rodehelm B & Co; 10 do do Cannon & Co; 5 do do Hemphill & Co; 5 bbls alcohol G A Kelly & Co; 1 car hay owners; 300 pigs lead Keystone F G Co; 150 bbls pickles A Dilworth & Co; 80 do do Hubbard & Co; 1 box Dan Wallace; 5 bbls oil J Laughlin; 30 do do do Bates Reese Owens & Co; 15 bbls spirits M Marshall & Co; 80 do do Gaul Tanner & Co; 10 bbls 120 g hides J Hammett & Son; 34 box s hair nails Logan Bro & Co; 1 car lumber Hays & Gaw; 1 do glass Muncally & Co; 4 bbls 5 cases tobacco J Zimmerman; 36 box b glass Wm France & Son; 100 bbls flour Wm Bell & Son; 1 car wheat Sellers & Co; 1 car V; 200 bags t seed Scobie R & S; 200 do P Duff & Son; 1 car s iron Jones & L; 6 cars flour in sacks 40 bbls do do Hare Bros; 50 tres hops Siegbenden Bros; 50 tres pickles 10 bbls do Heinz N & Co; 15 bbls whisky J McCullough; 2 lounges 2 chairs Hy Berger.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—10 bdl hides rolt brother Hoag C & Co; 2 kegs beer Capt Eberhardt; 2 do do Hall & Lee; 2 do do Lack Co; 5 bales hatts J Schneider; 5 sacks tobacco H Rudolph; 1 bbl whisky strong Bros & Co; 1 case boots 2 hides 1 bdl s pelts 1 bbl g tallow J Caffery & Son; 1 car hay Bryce W & Co; 1 bbl butter 3 do eggs J H Loh & Co; 1 bbl mdse S H Gaw; 1 do do Hall & Lee; 1 box tobacco 23 lbs do Haworth & D; 20 ½ bdls do E & W Jenkinson; 8 tres shoulders 1 bbl do W B Hays & Son; 4 tres hams 1 bbl do do Niblock & Co; 2 tres sausage W B Hays & Son; 15 bbls whisky Haworth & D; 10 cases m tobacco Watt & Co; 24 bbls molasses L Gerwig & Co; 2 barrels d peaches Reymer Bros; 4 tubs butter J H Loh & Co; 1 bbl do do Hall & Lee; 1 do do W Mellon & Son; 1 do do Bailey F & Co; 157 sks feed J Hippley; 36 bags meal Beckert & G.

BALLEY STATION.—2 cars staves J M Hemphill; 5 do barley Eberhard & O; 1 do flour Roberts & S; 1 do do Lindsay Jr & Co; 4 do staves Central Ohio R R Co; 1 do do Hall & Lee; 1 do do Hall & Knox & Son; 72 sks do R Carson; 20 do 4 bbls do Schantz & Co; 1 car coal Pittsburgh Coal Co; 1 do do Lockcamp; 6 do brooms S Moon; 8 do o P Comley; 1 car lumber J H Martley; 2 do flour G Stewart; 9 bbls whisky Eberhard & O; 1 car lumber Hays & Gaw; 1 do barley Young & B; 5 box soap J King; 30 sks oats P H Price; 3 bbls eggs Rohm & D; 19 do apples John Herbert; 10 do do Bowman & Bro; 106 hides G Weichtach & S; 1 car feed Hack & S.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars corn Wm Scott & Co; 1 car oats Gaw & Dysart; 1 do rye W J Mock; 2 do oats Irwin & H; 1 do oats Hook & Co; 1 do do Wm Bell & Son; 1 do corn Wm Bell & Son; 1 do do Wm Bell & Son; 1 do do Wm Bell & Son; 1 do do

HOME NEWS.

"Gospel Meetings."

The series of "Gospel Meetings" to be held this week were commenced last evening, in the Third Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Noble's.) There was a large attendance, and the interest seemed unabated. The meeting was in charge of Maj. Whittle. This evening, and thereafter every evening during the week, he will be assisted by Prof. Bliss.

The Bible Readings are held daily, from three to four o'clock, in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue, (Rev. Mr. Hanna's.) The subject for to-day is "The Promises of God." These meetings are largely attended, and are very instructive.

THE "COLUMBIA" AGAIN.

A New Movement in the Pipe Line War—How the Railroad Company is to be Defeated.

A rumor is current that the Conduit people have made a discovery, which will enable them to cross the West Penn railroad without the aid of the Courts, or a free pipe law. It appears that the Improvement Trust Company, a chartered institution, purchased a large tract of land on the West Penn railroad, and laid out the small village known as Montrose, not far from the Conduit Co.'s Storing Tanks. It is stated that before the Improvement Company began business they secured a very liberal charter from the State Legislature. Among other privileges granted was the right to build and maintain bridges over any railroad in the Commonwealth. As the Company laid out Montrose, and as the river lies on the south side of the West Penn road, it is probable that the Company contemplated at some time or other, to build a bridge across the track for a public convenience. The bridge will now be erected, as there appears to be a pressing necessity for one, and as rumor has it, the Conduit Company will be permitted to lay their pipe across the bridge, which will end, as is supposed, all further strife and wrangling, as the charter of the Improvement Trust will shield them.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Last Week's Death Rate in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday last:

CAUSES OF DEATH—Alcoholism, 1; accident, by burn, 2; accident, by fall, 2; asthma, 1; bronchitis, 4; consumption, 4; convulsions, 1; cellulitis, 1; dropsy, 1; debility, 2; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 7; gastro enteritis, 1; meningitis, 2, old age, 2; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 6; rheumatism, 1; syphilis, congenital, 1; tabes mesenterica, 3; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 1.—Total, 47.

COLOR—White, 44; colored, 3.

SOCIAL RELATIONS—Married, 11, single, 33; widows, 3.—Total, 47.

AGE—Under 1 year, 16; from 1 to 2 years, 1; from 2 to 5 years, 9; from 5 to 10 years, 4; from 20 to 30 years, 1; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 3; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 1; from 80 to 90 years, 3.—Total, 47.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The following cases of infectious disease were reported during the week: Typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 7; measles, 2; diptheria, 2; cerebro spinal fever, 1; varioloid, 1, and chicken-pox, 2—Total, 29

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Health-officer Hoch reports 32 deaths in Allegheny last week, as follows; Typhoid fever, 8; scarlet fever, 4; stillborn, 5; diphtheria, 2; premature birth, 3; chronic, jaundice, detention, spasms, convulsions, accident, marasmus, croup, paralysis, pulmonary, phthisis and consumption, 1 each.—Total, 32. Of these there were under 1 year, 12; 1 to 6, 7; 5 to 10, 2; 14 to 20, 4; 30 to 40, 4; 30 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1. Total 32. Male, 17; female, 15. White, 30; colored, 2.

THE INDIAN CLAIM.

Mowry wants Perot's Daughter—After Their Marriage He is Satisfied with His Wife—Summary of Yesterday's Testimony.

The Mowry ejectment case again occupied the attention of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and the customary large crowd was in attendance. In addition to what has already been published, but little new evidence was brought out, one witness testified that Mowry wanted to marry Perot's daughter, and that after their marriage he was not only satisfied with his wife, but he declared that he thought more of her than any woman he had ever seen. The same witness said he had seen the child Elizabeth, and that during his life, Mowry stated that he intended to educate her as far as education would go, and make a lady of her, so much so that some of the white ladies would be ashamed.

An order which was said to have been written by Mowry was produced and offered in evidence, which reads as follows:

"Let the bearer have what goods she wants and charge the same to my account.

"W. A. MOWRY."

On the back of the paper was the words: "Send me a bill of the things."

It was addressed to no one, written in pencil and bore no date.

In addition to the above, an old day book was produced in which was recorded certain purchases which had been made by William Mowry and his wife. One entry bore the date December 12, 1849, and was charged to Wm. Mowry. The articles comprised "calico," "satinette," "cloth" and "socks," and footed up $38.97. Pinned to this page was a small slip of paper.

The testimony of the remaining witnesses only went, in a great measure, to corroborate what has already appeared in our daily reports. The evidence will be resumed at ten o'clock this morning, and at present, the prospects for reaching the end of the case are not very flattering. In all probability, two weeks will be required to finish it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Joe Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle* never fails to meet with a cordial welcome and hearty appreciation. The easy, irresistible humor of the character, and its deep pathos, have only found adequate portrayal at the hands of Mr. Jefferson. It is so fresh and natural that one never tires of listening to it, and when the great comedian appears in Pittsburgh he never fails to meet with a warm reception.

Mrs. Effie Ellsler's *Gretchen* was very good indeed. Master Reed as *Hendrick* and little Miss Naylor as *Meenie* acted so well that they were loudly applauded.

The Library Lectures.

Another of the popular lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association will be given this evening at Library Hall by Hon. Daniel Dougherty, on the subject of "American Politics." We have not the least idea of the thoughts he will express and develop in connection with this subject, but his former lectures here give the assurance that he will both amuse and instruct, for he is gifted in an eminent degree with the ability to weave together, in a delightful way, humor, instruction and eloquence. Mr. Dougherty stands in the front rank of the great orators of the day, and he will amply repay all who may hear him.

The Gounod Club.

The Gounod Club will render "The Bohemian Girl" at Library Hall on Thursday evening. Great preparations are making for this event, and the musical talent of those engaged in the production of this charming opera is sufficient guarantee of its success, at least as far as its rendition is concerned.

The Germania Orchestra.

The third of the Germania Orchestra concerts will be given on Friday afternoon at Library Hall. They are becoming very popular, and are looked forward to with pleasure.

COL. THOMPSON NOMINATED.

Meeting of the Republican Conferees of the Twenty-third District—A Short Session.

Yesterday at noon the Republican Conferees of the Twenty-third Congressional District, held a meeting at the Monongahela House for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the official vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. E. McJunkin.

The conferees present were—

Armstrong county—Messrs. E. Buffington, A. J. Elliott, J. E. Alward.

Butler county—Messrs. D. N. Crawford, John Scott, John N. Purviance.

Allegheny county—Messrs. H. S. Fleming, S. H. Geyer, Wm. Wettach.

The conferees having exchanged salaams and secured cosy quarters, where the external comfort was a suggestion of the serene peace that pervaded their spirits, inaugurated proceedings by electing Mr. Buffington chairman, and Gen. Purviance, Secretary.

Having thus gotten under headway, a season was whiled away in fraternal intercourse, which was felicitiously crowned by an adjournment to the dining hall.

An hour later the conferees reassembled for business.

Nominations being in order,

Mayor Fleming nominated Col. Thomas M. Bayne, of Allegheny.

Dr. Crawford nominated Col. John M. Thompson, of Butler.

Mr. Alward nomination, Maj. J. G. Beale of Armstrong.

A trial ballot was then taken which resulted in an equal distribution of the nine votes between the three candidates.

The conferees received the announcement with placidity and entered into a pleasant little enformal chat, which was interrupted by a return to business.

Mr. Geyer, withdrew the name of Col. Bayne. In doing so he said that had the Colonel pressed his claims upon the Allegheny conferees they should have felt bound to support him. He had, however, the best authority for saying that the Colonel had no anxiety to receive the nomination.

This materially aided in forwarding the business in hand.

A second ballot was immediately taken with this result: Thompson 6 votes; Beale 3 votes.

The Chair announced the nomination of Col. Thompson.

Mr. Alward, of Armstrong, yielded gracefully, and moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was carried, and the conference meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Col. Thompson, who was about the hotel awaiting the result, was called in and received the congratulations of friends and conferees.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

A Rush of Routine Business in Both Branches—The Reports of the Water Committee and its Officers in Full.

Common Council Approves the Reduction of Salaries in the Engineers and Water Works Departments — Reports Requested from the Various Street Commissions.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular meeting on Monday afternoon, December 14, 1874.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

At fifteen minutes past two o'clock, this branch was called to order by President Gross.

Present—Messrs. Ahlborn, Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Bissell, Brann, Brown, Chislett, H. Darlington, Dannels, Dorrington, Elder, Fox, Frolich, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Herron, Howard, House, Hunter, Keebler, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, Mitchell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, A. G. McCandless, McClurg, McCune, McFarland, McMahon, Negley, O'Neil, Rafferty, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Watson, and President Gross.

Absent—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Atterbury, Breed, Bates, Burgwin, Clark, B. Darlington, Dietrich, Doyle, Eitemiller, Fetterman, Foster, Holiday, Jones, Kernan, Kestner, Knapp, Lally, Liddell, Marshall, J. Guy McCandless, McMasters, Rayburn, Scheck, Smith.

CLEARING THE DESK.

The Clerk read the minutes of the preceding meeting which were approved.

The Chair said the first business in order was the unfinished list from Common Council. The papers were taken up and disposed of as follows:

Ordinance for relocation of Homewood avenue. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Ordinance establishing grade of Lincoln avenue, from Penn to Ehlers avenues. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Ordinance establishing the grade of Craft avenue. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Ordinance establishing the grade of Locust street, between Shingiss and Van Braam streets. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Ordinance locating an extension of Penn avenue; C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Ordinance establishing grade of Main street; C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Ordinance establishing the grade of Soho street; C. C. passed; S. C. passed.

Ordinance for a board walk on Morningside road; C. C. passed.

Mr. McMAHON presented an amendment providing that the board walk stop at Butler street extension. The ordinance was referred back to the committee with the amendment for further information.

Ordinance for a sewer on Neville street, South Side; C. C. passed; S. C. postponed action.

Ordinance for opening of Wilbert street, from Railroad street to Prospect avenue, South Side; C. C. passed. S. C. passed.

MAIN STREET BRIDGE.

The Chair said he had been requested by the City Solicitor to call the attention to the ordinance making a verbal amendment in the ordinance authorizing the construction of a bridge over Main street, South Side.

Mr. BROWN stated that the original ordinance did not specify of what material the bridge should be constructed and this ordinance was to ratify the action of the City Engineer in making it an iron super-structure.

The ordinance was then passed finally.

Common Council business was then resumed.

Ordinance locating Lake street, South Side. C. C. passed, S. C. concurred.

Ordinance allowing Manchester Passenger Railway to repave Sixth street. C. C. passed, S. C. laid over.

Ordinance locating Douglass avenue. C. C. passed, S. C. concurred.

Ordinance locating Second avenue extension. C. C. passed, S. C. concurred.

Ordinance establishing grade of Thirty-third street. C. C. passed, S. C. postponed action.

Ordinance locating Murray avenue. C. C. passed, S. C. concurred.

Ordinance locating Park street; C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

Ordinance establishing grade of "A" street from Liberty street to the Thirty-third street bridge; C. C. passed.

Mr. MEYER offered an amendment, making a change so as to locate the bridge instead of the street.

After some discussion.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to indefinitely postpone the ordinance, and called for the ayes and nays, which resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahlborn, Atkinson, Braun, Dannells, Dorrington, Fox, Froelich, Haines, Harrison, Keebler, Meyer, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, A. G. McCandless, McFarland, O'Neil, Rafferty, Shipton and Spahr—20.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Bissell, Chislett, H. Darlington, Elder, Goldthorpe, House, Hunter, Littell, McFarlane, Mitchell, McClurg, McCune, McMahon, Negley, Scully, Watson and President A. H. Gross—19.

So the ordinance was indefinitely postponed.

Ordinance for vacation of part of Second avenue; C. C. passed; S. C. non-concurred.

Ordinance for grading of Lang avenue; C. C. passed, S. C. concurred.

Plan of lots in J. P. Wilson's property; C. C. passed, S. C. concurred.

This finished the unfinished business from Common Council.

The resolution in reference to the refunding of certain overpaid assessments, which had been laid over in S. C. at a previous meeting. Some discussion ensued as to the matter, when

Mr. MCCUNE finally offered the ordinance as a new business and moved a suspension of the rules and the final passage of the ordinance. The motion was carried.

Several petitions for reduction of business tax were presented and referred.

Mr. SPAHR presented a petition for a sewer drop on Wineldadle street. Referred.

THE WATER WORKS.

Mr. MITCHELL presented the report of the Water Committee, as follows:

PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1874.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN.—Your Committee on Water who have had charge during the past year of the construction of the new Water Works, deem it of the utmost importance that they should make a report of their operations as well as a financial statement showing the present condition of the works, the amount of money expended, and the amount needed for the completion of the work already undertaken. It is well known to nearly all of you that the available money obtained from the sale of bonds is almost exhausted, and if the new Water Works are to be completed either in a whole or in part, more money will have to be obtained.

When your committee took charge of the new Water Works they found almost all of the work under contract, and hence their duties were in a great measure confined to merely carrying out the plans adopted, and seeing to the execution of the contracts made by their predecessors.

Much has been said in Councils and published in the city press with regard to the enormous and unnecessary expense attending the construction of the new water works, and the committee have had to bear a great deal of odium for acts for which they were in no way responsible. If the works were projected on too large a scale as has been asserted, the proper time to change the plans would have been before contracts were made for their execution.

No change was, however, attempted at the time the plans were approved. No warning voice was raised either on the floors of Councils or in the city press, and it was not until the financial panic which overwhelmed the entire country in the latter part of 1873, that it was first discovered that the improvement which all admitted was necessary was found to have been planned on a larger scale than was demanded by our present necessities.

The cost of the new water works has, however, been very largely overestimated in the public opinion, and many statements have been made either designedly or through ignorance calculated to mislead the people as to their ultimate cost. It is hoped that the present report will present reliable information for these Councils, and their constituency as to the expenditures already incurred as well as those yet required to be made for completion.

The cost of the new Water Works is much greater apparently than it is in reality.

A large amount of the money obtained from the sale of Water Bonds under authority of the Act of 1868, authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money for improvement of Water Works, and which was used by the Water Committee during the years 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871, for laying water pipes, &c., in extension of old Water Works has been charged to the new Water Works, although spent before the latter were commenced.

A large amount of money has since been spent by the Water Commission and the present Water Committee in laying new and relaying old pipes not embraced in the original plan of works, and in other expenditures in connection with the old and entirely foreign to the new Water Works.

A large amount of money has also been used to pay deficiencies in different appropriations.

We do not make the above statement for the purpose of criticising the action of the authorities under whose direction the money was expended, or the transfers made, but simply to show that the money was not expended on the construction of the new Water Works.

Your Committee herewith submit the reports of their officers showing the present condition of their different departments and from them have compiled the following statement presenting for your information in as condensed a form as possible the receipts and expenditures up to December 1st 1874, with the amount of money needed to complete the works, either as a whole or in part.

Statement showing total receipts and expenditures.

Expended by Water Com. in 1868.....	$220,137 58
Expended by Water Com. in 1869.....	124,762 25
Expended by Water Com. in 1870.....	203,660 93
Expended by Water Com. in 1871.....	234,100 58
Transfers to various appropriations....	135,874 63
Total expenditures other than New Water Works.....	$ 918,535 97
Total expended on New Water Works, including pipes laid, &c., extension of Old Works	3,119,847 52
Total amount expended to December 1st, 1874.....	$4,150,038 49
Cash on hand in City Treasury	112,152 99
	$4,150,536 48

The difference between the amount of money expended as per above statement and the amount of Bonds sold $4,000,000 was accounted for by the Finance Committee, in their reports to Councils relative to the deposits in the Nation Trust Company, and with Geo. B. Hill & Co. This money, though abundantly safe, is not at present available.

The total amount of money needed for the completion of the works, as per the estimates of the Engineers, is $1,098,104.51-100 adding to which say $25,000 for superintendence office expenses &c., gives $1,123,-104.51, as the amount needed to complete the works.

If the Brilliant Hill Reservoir is not finished with its force main &c., nor the 36 inch pipe laid on Butler street, the total amount needed for completion, including superintendence &c., is $794,553.51.

In conclusion your Committee would respectfully recommend that in their opinion the best interests of the city demand that as the works have already been carried so far, that the necessary legislation be obtained to procure the money for their completion in their entirety.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. S. MITCHELL, Chairman.
C. MEYRAN,
WM. F AULL,
J. P. CUNNINGHAM,
W. W. THOMSON,
WM. M. ANDERSON.
R. WATSON.
W. B. HUNTER,
GREGOR FOX.

JOHN HARRISON,
S. H. GOLDTHORPE,
J. D. SCULLY,
J. C. RAYBURN,
J. C. REILLY,
D. B. MORRISON,

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee on Water Extension:

GENTLEMEN.—I respectfully submit to you the following statement of expenditures of the Water Commission and Committee on Water Extension:

Water Committee from Nov. 27, 1871, to July 1, 1872.....	$ 97,450 05
Real Estate.....	438,419 80
Engineer's Department.....	79,089 00
Commissioners.....	8,750 00
Office and Contingent Expenses	13,586 14
Distribution Account.....	191,973 60
Water Works.....	3,869 58
Brilliant Hill Reservoir.....	128,764 84
Hiland Avenue Reservoir.....	188,005 23
Herron Hill Reservoir.....	80,155 44
Engine No. 1.....	271,278 37
Engine No. 2.....	253,672 58
Cast-iron Water Pipe.....	952,943 02
Stop-gates.....	23,895 90
Frames and Covers.....	1,548 63
Engine House Foundations.....	348,377 43
Boilers.....	32,725 89
Influent Pipe.....	6,272 00
Total amount expended.....	$3,119,847 52

Above amount includes estimates, pay rolls, &c., for November, 1874, amounting in all to $38,687.16, which amount has not yet been approved by your Committee.

The amounts shown in this statement as having been expended on Engineering Departments, Office Expenditures, Distribution Accounts, and on Engine House Foundations, are as taken from your books. But on examination of the accounts of my predecessor I find items charged to Foundation that should be charged to Engineering Department, and in like manner through the four different accounts. This will not effect the total amount expended by these four Departments, but will change the separate amounts expended by each Department, reducing the expenses of Foundation and Distribution accounts, and increasing the Office and Engineering expenses.

Owing to the limited time at my disposal, and not having become perfectly familiar with the duties of the office, I am unable to give the exact figures on each of these Departments.

Hoping this explanation will prove satisfactory, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

R. L. HAMILTON.

PITTSBURGH, December 7, 1874.

The report was accompanied by the reports of the civil and mechanical engineers and of the Secretary—all printed and laid on the desks of the members. These reports were as follows:

THE CIVIL ENGINEER'S REPORT.

PITTSBURGH, December 7th, 1874.

To the Chairman and Members of the Water Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your instructions, I herewith submit the following statement, showing the amount of money needed to complete the different reservoirs, to pay the amount reserved on the pipe contract, and to lay the thirty-six inch main on Butler street, from the Brilliant Hill reservoir, to a point on Liberty street, near Twenty-eighth street, by which to be connected with the present system of distribution.

Also, the cost of laying the twenty-inch main on Centre avenue, by which the Herron's Hill Reservoir is to be supplied.

And also the cost of laying a twelve-inch main, from Herron's Hill Reservoir along Madison and Herron avenues, to a point on Wylie avenue extended.

If it is decided not to complete the Brilliant Hill Reservoir, of course the thirty-six-inch main would not be laid on Butler street, but eventually it will have to be laid into the city by some route, as the present pipes, now laid on Penn and Fifth avenues, are not large enough to satisfactorily supply the increasing demand for water in the lower portions of the city, as well as the outer wards.

A set of tables have been arranged, showing the quantities of the different items of work upon which proposals were received, and the quantities upon which the present estimates are based. As will be seen by reference to them, the different reservoirs will cost, when completed, more than the original estimates upon which proposals were received as follows: The Brilliant Hill Reservoir, $36,802 63-100; the Hiland Avenue Reservoir, $41,213 20-100, and the Herron's Hill Reservoir, $59,695 96-100.

The reason for the increase in cost of the Brilliant Hill Reservoir is, that after the contract was awarded and the work begun, it was found necessary to extend the west line of the reservoir farther into the hill, in order to remove some extensive land slides, which developed themselves when the foot of the hill slope was cut away. The amount of solid rock was also much greater than had been anticipated, and material had to be provided to replace it in the embankments. The puddle was also much increased, as a very extensive deposit of sand was found in the northern compartment, which had to be removed from three to six feet below the bottom grade, and replaced with puddle, in order to render the work secure. A great deal of extra work had also to be done in removing the material, and preparing the base of the embankments in two ravines, one under the north, and one under the east embankment.

The street, or road, constructed to take the place of that portion of Hiland avenue destroyed by the construction of the Hiland Avenue Reservoir was also returned with the estimates of the Brilliant Hill Reservoir.

All of the above increased expenditures were called to your attention in different reports, at the time the work was done.

The largest increase of cost, however, over the original estimates of the Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill Reservoirs, was caused by the material used for puddle and soiling not being deducted from the excavation. In the matter of soiling this is proper, as the original quantities were small, and if the extra amount of soiling had not been put on the embankments, an equivalent amount of material to replace it would have been required to be borrowed outside the lines of the Reservoirs; but the item of puddle was largely increased on account of the nature of the material encountered in the bottom excavation.

The increased cost caused by reason of the price of excavation not being deducted from the original amount of soiling, and the increased amount of puddle is $11,681.09 for the Brilliant Hill, and $20,123.00 for the Hiland avenue reservoirs.

On the Herron's Hill reservoir the increase of cost was in part owing to the entire unsuitability of nearly all the material found in the excavation for the purpose for which it was needed, but the main increase was on account of extra allowances made to the contractors for wasting and borrowing material, and an increase of price for removal of extra hard material. These three items alone footing up $38,304.00.

The original estimate of the cost of the Herron's Hill Reservoir, made by Messrs. Chesbrough and Lane, was $49,500.00. The lines of the works have not been changed a particle, and yet the cost, when completed, will exceed their estimates $78,811 71 100, and exceedes my own estimate $59,065 96-100. It was of the opinion at the time I made the estimate of quantities, that the classification of the former Engineers in the item of rock was too small, and hence I doubled the amount as returned by them. If I had taken four times the quantity the estimate would have been almost exactly correct.

Messrs. Chesbrough and Lane estimated the cost of the Brilliant Hill Reservoir at $163,788, and the Hiland Avenue Reservoir at $244,186. The former work will, when finished, exceed their estimate $86,225, and the latter $95,386. In these cases, however, the reservoirs have been largely increased in size and capacity, and hence the quantities of material are largely increased over those upon which their estimates were based.

It will be observed that, on the different reservoirs, the amount of masonry is increased over what was originally estimated; this was caused, on the Hiland Avenue Reservoir, by an increase in the size of the influent pipes from twenty-four to fifty inches in diameter, and hence a corresponding increase in the size of the chamber.

On the Brilliant Hill Reservoir, it was thought advisable to build a retaining wall at the foot of a portion of the slope of the eastern embankment, and on the Herron's Hill Reservoir, an effluent chamber of stone was built instead of a cast-iron effluent well. This was done to afford better facilities for constructing a screen to keep foreign matter, such as leaves, drift, fish, &c., out of the supply mains.

Hoping that the following tables contain all the information desired, and will enable you to arrive at correct conclusions relative to the condition of the work, I remain

Very respectfully yours.

W. H. KENNEDY.

The following table shows the value of work done, and to be done on reservoirs, etc.:

	1874.	Total value of work done December 1st	Total paid on account December 1st	Am't required for completion December 1st including reserve	Increase or decrease in quantities	Increase or decrease in cost.
Total.....		$ 1,585,761 14	$ 1,454,966 35	$ 339,794 79		
Brilliant Hill Reservoir.....		128,764 84	128,764 84			
Hiland Avenue Reservoir.....		208,896 00	188,005 23	20,889 00		
Herron Hill Reservoir.....		89,155 44	80,155 44	8,900 00		
Engine No. 1.....		903,043 02	873,043 02	30,000 00		
Engine No. 2.....				10,000 00		
Cast-iron Water Pipe.....				50,410 00		
Stop-gates.....				90,410 00		
Frames and Covers.....				2,000 00		
Engine House Foundations.....				6,500 00		
Boilers.....				2,100 00		
Influent Pipe.....				6,500 00		
Total.....		$3,116,620 46	$2,825,934 84	$ 290,685 62		

* Stone paving, etc., amounting in value to $41,-592.50, paid for on the Brilliant Hill Reservoir estimates, have been used in the Hiland Avenue Reservoir; in the final estimates this amount will be transferred, increasing the cost of the Hiland Avenue Reservoir $41,592.50, and correspondingly decreasing the cost of the Brilliant Hill Reservoir.

BRILLIANT HILL RESERVOIR.

	Quantities on which the cost of completion is based.	Total.	Increase or decrease in quantities.	Increase or decrease in cost.
Total.....		$ 210,210 00		
Earth excavation at 50 cts.	57,799 00	28,899 50		
Rock excavation at 90 cts.	20,243	18,218 70		
Rock excavation at 60 cts.	16,272	9,763 20		
Soiling at 50 cts.	4,328	2,164 00		
Puddle at 50 cts.	11,600	5,800 00		
Puddle at 75 cts.	34,541	25,905 75		
Puddle at $1 00	10,134	10,134 00		
Broken Stone at $2 00	2,027	4,054 00		
Coping at $2 00	1,734	3,468 00		
Paving at $2 00	1,867	3,734 00		
Rubble at $2 00	1,867	3,734 00		
Concrete at $2 00	1,867	3,734 00		
Paving at $2 00	2,040	4,080 00		
Rubble at $2 00	2,040	4,080 00		
Concrete at $2 00	2,040	4,080 00		
36-inch Pipe at $2 00	1,425	2,850 00		
30-inch Pipe at $1 50	1,425	2,137 50		
Total.....		$ 1,288,761 14		

HILAND AVENUE RESERVOIR.

	Quantities of original estimate on which proposals were invited.	Total.	Increase or decrease in quantities.	Increase or decrease in cost.
Total.....		$ 298,345 75		
Earth excavation at 40 cts.	775,100 yards	310,040 00	224,556 yards	$ 89,822 40
Rock excavation at 90 cts.	24,300 "	21,870 00	12,600 "	11,340 00
Rock excavation at 60 cts.	16,200 "	9,720 00	6,671 "	4,002 60
Soiling at 50 cts.	4,328 "	2,164 00	2,928 "	1,464 00
Puddle at 50 cts.	21,200 "	10,600 00	5,856 "	2,928 00
Puddle at 75 cts.	5,057 "	3,792 75		
Broken Stone at $2 00	1,000 "	2,000 00		
Paving at $2 00	1,000 "	2,000 00		
Rubble at $2 00	1,000 "	2,000 00		
Concrete at $2 00	1,000 "	2,000 00		
Paving at $2 00	1,867 "	3,734 00		
Rubble at $2 00	1,867 "	3,734 00		
Concrete at $2 00	1,867 "	3,734 00		
36-inch Pipe at $2 00	1,425 feet	2,850 00		
30-inch Pipe at $1 50	1,425 "	2,137 50		
24-inch Pipe at $1 00	950 "	950 00		
12-inch Pipe at $1 00	200 "	200 00		
Total.....		$ 682,290 75		

HERRON'S HILL RESERVOIR.

	Quantities of original estimate on which proposals were invited.	Total.	Increase or decrease in quantities.	Increase or decrease in cost.
Total.....		$ 298,671 75		
Earth excavation at 40 cts.	276,000 yards	110,400 00	222,000 yards	$ 88,800 00
Rock excavation at 90 cts.	6,000 "	5,400 00	1,946 "	1,751 40
Rock excavation at 60 cts.	4,000 "	2,400 00	1,946 "	1,167 60
Soiling at 50 cts.	1,000 "	500 00	5,856 "	2,928 00
Puddle at 50 cts.	11,000 "	5,500 00	11,341 "	5,670 50
Puddle at 75 cts.	17,270 "	12,952 50	17,270 "	12,952 50
Broken Stone at $2 00	1,000 "	2,000 00	1,000 "	2,000 00
Paving at $2 00	1,000 "	2,000 00	1,000 "	2,000 00
Rubble at $2 00	1,000 "	2,000 00	1,000 "	2,000 00
Concrete at $2 00	1,000 "	2,000 00	1,000 "	2,000 00
Paving at $2 00	1,867 "	3,734 00	1,867 "	3,734 00
Rubble at $2 00	1,867 "	3,734 00	1,867 "	3,734 00
Concrete at $2 00	1,867 "	3,734 00	1,867 "	3,734 00
36-inch Pipe at $2 00	1,425 feet	2,850 00	1,425 "	2,850 00
30-inch Pipe at $1 50	1,425 "	2,137 50	1,425 "	2,137 50
24-inch Pipe at $1 00	950 "	950 00	950 "	950 00
12-inch Pipe at $1 00	200 "	200 00	200 "	200 00
Total.....		$ 366,575 75		

* The Soiling and Puddle were declined from the Earth Excavation in the original estimate.

* The Soiling and Puddle are not deducted from the Earth Excavation in the present estimate.

To the Chairman and Members of the Water Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—I submit the following report of the progress of the work in my department:

MACHINERY.

The work on the machinery has been prosecuted diligently. The total material furnished to date, for the first pair of engines, may be stated thus:

Forgings.....	338,899 pounds.
Iron castings.....	2,418,321 "
Composition castings.....	51,946 "
Total.....	2,809,276 pounds.

The estimates (including Nov. estimate) aggregate..... $346,162 92
Upon which there has been paid Mr. Hartupee..... 276,931 14
There has been furnished for the second pair of engines:

Forgings.....	364,442 pounds.
Iron castings.....	1,761,947 "
Composition castings.....	65,392 "
Total.....	2,191,781 pounds.

The estimate for the second pair of engines (including November estimate) aggregate $317, 065.72, upon which there has been paid Mr. Hartupee $253,652.58. Eighty-two per cent. of the work on the first pair, and eighty-six per cent. of the work on the second pair has been completed. A considerable portion of the machinery is on the ground.

The contract for the first pair of engines stipulates that the work "shall be completed on the 15th of November, 1873," and provides that "payment shall be made of eighty per cent. only of the amount of the monthly estimates." Also, that one-half of the twenty per cent. reserve shall be paid "after the faithful erection of the engines, to the satisfaction of the engineer," the remaining ten per cent. to be paid at the end of twelve months' faithful operation of the machinery. The contract for the second pair contains similar provisions, and stipulates that the work "shall be completed on the 15th of November, 1874."

The contract price of the first pair of engines is..... $423,550 00
Paid Mr. Hartupee to date..... 276,931 14
Balance to be paid in monthly estimates until the machinery is erected..... 61,998 86
Due when the engines are tested 42,355 00
Due at the end of twelve months 42,355 00
$423,550 00

The contract price of the second pair of engines is..... $375,000 00
Paid Mr. Hartupee to date..... 253,652 58
Balance to be paid in monthly estimates until machinery is erected..... 46,347 42
Due when the engines are operated..... 37,500 00
Due at the end of twelve months 37,500 00
$375,000 00
Balance due on first pair engines $146,618 86
Balance due on second pair engines..... 121,347 42

Grand total due on engines.... $267,966 28

Although the machinery was not advanced sufficiently to enable the contractor to erect it within the time specified, the fact that the foundations are only now ready for the erection of the engines proves that they could not have been erected within the time specified had they been completed. According to the contract, Mr. Hartupee is allowed four and a half months in which to erect the machinery, after being placed in full possession of the foundation.

The contract for the boilers was awarded to Messrs. N. Snyder & Co., on the 13th of April, 1874, for the sum of $55,376. The contract provides for the making and erecting of eight batteries, each battery to contain four boilers, making in all thirty-two boilers. Four batteries to be made of U. S. iron, and four of steel. The contract price for the iron boilers is $27,662, the contract price for the steel boilers, $27,714. The work to be completed on the 31st day of December, 1874.

Four batteries of iron boilers have been constructed in a satisfactory manner.

The steel boilers are in process of construction. The total estimated value of the material furnished by Messrs. N. Snyder & Co. to date aggregate $40,907.35.

Amount paid Messrs. N. Snyder & Co.... $32,725 89
Balance due..... 22,650 12—$55,376 00

FORCING MAINS.

The contract for furnishing the material, constructing, delivering in the trenches, and riveting the fifty-inch wrought iron pumping mains, was awarded to Messrs. Jared M. Brush & Co., on the 15th day of September, 1874, for the sum of $130,070.67. The contract stipulates that the work "Shall be commenced on the 1st day of November, 1874, and completed on the 1st day of April, 1875." No work has been done on the pumping mains, owing to the fact that Messrs. N. Snyder & Co. contest Messrs. Brush & Co.'s claim to the contract. This unfortunate circumstance is much to be regretted, inasmuch as if the mains are not completed when the engines are ready for operation, the entire work will be rendered unavailable until such time as the mains are finished. Thus the citizens will be subjected to discomforts and inconveniences arising from an insufficient supply of water, and no benefit will be derived from the money invested in the works.

INFLUENT PIPES AND VALVES FOR FOUNDATIONS.

The contract for the influent pipes and valves for the foundations was awarded to Mr. James Rees, May 11th, 1874. The pipes were to be delivered July 5th, 1874. They are ready for delivery. The contract price was $8,190.00, upon which Mr. Rees has been paid $6,272.00.

THE FOUNDATIONS.

The contract for the erection of the foundations of the new engine and boiler house, was awarded to Mr. John Douglas, on the 4th of April, 1873, at $10.25 per perch for first-class masonry, and $6.30 per perch for first-class rubble masonry. The contract required Mr. Douglas to complete the work on the 1st of October, 1873. On the 23d of September the contract was declared forfeited, when the work was placed in my charge. Councils having previously passed an ordinance authorizing the Water Commissioners to annul the contract and complete the work. In my last annual report, I stated that the excavations, (which were but half completed when I assumed control,) were completed, and about eighteen hundred perches of stone laid, when operations were suspended, owing to the inclemency of the weather. In assuming charge of the work it was necessary to spend a considerable amount of money on boilers, pipes, steam pumps, fittings, quarry tools, derricks, derrick boat, railway sidings, heating apparatus, rip-rapping, boarding houses and excavating, which, at the time I rendered by last annual report, aggregated $58,509.59.

It is necessary, in this connection, to state that an estimate was made for a plan of the foundations in the Summer of 1872, in which the amount of stone required was 10,548 perches of first-class masonry, and 4,534 perches of rubble, on the presumption that rock would be found four or five feet below the water level, making a total of 15,072 perches of mason